one of the leaders of the Bar. He early manifested an interest in educational affairs, and has been a life-long friend of our public schools, doing much in office and cut to forward their walkers.

B. B. Warfield, D.D., preached the sermon; Rev. Egbert. Rev. W. W. Brier was chosen Moderator and Rev. W. A. Tenney temporary clerk. Rev. J. M. Newell is to be installed over the Santa Clara church very soon. much in office and out to forward their welfare. Mr. Benedict was an honored elder in the Reformed (Dutch) church, Dr. Rogers'. He was an occasional contributor to several reviews and other periodicals, and issued a number of pamphlets on important subjects. One, which appeared in 1838, upon the great disruption of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, attained considerable celebrity. His literary reputation will largely rest upon his scholarly translations of the "Hymn of Hildebert and other Mediæval Hymns" (1868), which was issued in handsome form from the Bradstreet press with the original Latin texts in black letter on opposite pages. Chancellor Benedict executed three distinct translations of the celeorated "Dies Iree," of which the first in order in the volume possesses great merit, as being written entirely in words of "Gotho-English" derivation, while the second, more literal in rhythm and translation, is among the very best ever pub-

On the same day (Friday) passed away the Rev William Swan Plumer, D.D., LL.D., until recently at Greersburg (now Darlington), Beaver county, Pa., July 26, 1802. He graduated from Washington College, Va., in 1825, studied theology at Princeton, was licensed to preach in 1827, organized a Presbyterian church in that year at Danville, Va., subsequently another at Warrenton, N. C., and preached at Raleigh, Washington, and Newbern, in that State. In 1834 he became pastor of a church in Richmond, Va., and founded there, in 1837, the Watchman of the South, a religious weekly, which he edited for eight years. In 1847 he removed to Baltimore, where the church of which Rev. Dr. Murkland is now pastor was built for him. In 1854 he became Professor of Theology at the Western Seminary, Allegheny City, Pa., and in 1866 was transferred to the same chair at Columbia. He was the author of several religious works, the most considerable being commentaries on the Psalms, the epistle to the Romans, and the Hebrews. He was a contributor to the Princeton Review and prominent in the councils of the Old School Church up to the time of the rebellion, to them. when he lost his influence, by reason of his strong sympathies with the South. Dr. Plumer's life has been one of great labor and activity throughout. As he grew in years the spirit of work still possessed him. Age whitened his locks and long, flowing beard, but withal sat gracefully, even grandly upon him. So stately and patriarchal in aspect was he that he was a sermon to look upon, and his impressive appearance coupled with his ability and fervor as a preacher, made him ever a desirable "supply" despite his age and some infirmities. His death must have been unlooked for to himself. He died at the Union Protestant Infirmary at Baltimore, where he had recently submitted to an operation of lithotomy which proved entirely successful, but a complication of other diseases set in during his convalescence which proved fatal in consequence of his feeble condi-

Mr. William Burnet Kinney, long the widely known and accomplished editor of the Newark Daily Advertiser, has also just died, aged 81. Born in Morris county, N. J., he passed from the law in 1820 to the editorial chair of the New Jersey Eagle, a weekly paper, and about 1835 became editor of the Advertiser, and proprietor soon after. In 1843 he was a Whig candidate for Congress. In 1851 he was appointed Minister to Sardinia, and after serving his full term retired to Florence, where he lived until 1865, since which he has resided in or near Newark. He was twice married. his second wife, who survives him, being the only surviving sister of Mr. William E. Dodge of this port of the church gave twenty-three members. city. As a writer Mr. Kinney displayed unusual grace and culture. The funeral took place from and Dr. I. S. Prime of this city delivering the ad-

Ministers and Churches.

NEW YORK. BROOKLYN.-Major B. R. Corwin, who has long been so well known as connected with the Brook lyn Tabernacie, has resigned his superintendency of the Tabernacie Sabbath-school, a position which he has held since Dr. Talmage became pastor. In offering his resignation he said that last year and the year before he had thought of taking the step, but the right time had not come until the present. He felt that it was as much his duty to step out now as it was to assume the respons

TROY.—Rev. T. S. Hamlin, pastor for the last nine years of the Woodside church, has declined a call to the Edwards Congregational church of Northampton, Mass.

It will gratify his numerous friends to hear this.

bilities when they came. Since January, 1873, the school has given \$13,00 to the church. His position as trustee expires next week, and he also declines a reflection.

AMSTERDAM .- The resignation of Rev. H. L. Teller does not take place until Dec. 26th. HANNIBAL.-Bev. S. E. Kuns was ordained and installed pastor of this church Oct. 5th.

ALEXANDER.—The address of Rev. C. A. Keeler is changed from Bethany Centre to this place, MAYFIELD.—Rev. Francis Dyer accepts a call to this church, coming from Plantsville, Conn. MARCELLUS.—A few days ago this church voted cail to Rev. George R. Smith of Elbridge.

WAPPINGER'S FALLS.—This church (Rev. J. O. Denniston pastor) is rejoicing over the payment of its debt. The pastor preached a historical sermon Oct. 12th, in honor of their freedom, which was also an occasion full of interest in other ways. Former pastors unable to be present sent letters of congratulation. The Rev. John D. Wells, D.D., of Revelve who preserved the way for the founding congratulation. The Rev. John D. Wells, D.D., of Brooklyn, who prepared the way for the founding of the church in 1848, delivered an address. Prof. Edwin B. Bower, D.D., a former pastor, gave an account of his labors twenty years ago. This service concluded with singling a hymn written for the occasion by Rev. Dr. Wheeler of Poughkeepsie, who in the evening delivered an address upon the Church as a centre of influence. Rev. O.A. Kingsbury, during whose pastorate the present edifice was built, spoke wisely, and was followed by the Rev. Joseph H. Wight of New Hamburgh. Then came an address by Rev. C. W. Fritts.

DUNKIRK.—The action of the Trustees of this society, to employ Rev. E. P. Adams, and yet prevent a division, was not acceptable to those who recognize the authority of the Presbytery. They rightfully claim to be the First Presbyterian church of Dunkirk, and have obtained from the County Judge an injunction restraining the use of the church edifice by Mr. Adams, who with his adherents now worship in the courthouse. The church has but two ruling elders, one belonging to each party. As Elder Dunham, who sustains Mr. Adams, refuses to meet with the other and Rev. A. L. Benton (appointed by Presbytery as moderator I. Benton (appointed by Presbytery as moderator of the Session), it is impossible to obtain a quo-rum. This was brought to the notice of the Presbytery at its meeting last week in Buffalo, when charges were preferred against Elder Dunham, and he was suspended from his office. The deadlock is thus broken, and the church will move forward in its course. There is little or no doubt that the church property will be adjudged by the courts, should the friends of Mr. Adams appeal to them (which is by no means certain) to belong to the regular church organization, which the Presbytery has decided is the party that adheres to them.

ORANGE.—At the close of the morning service in the St. Cloud church (Rev. W. F. Whitaker pastor), last Sabbath, the marble tablet erected in memory of Dr. William Adams was unveiled. It memory of Dr. William Adams was unveiled. is of block stone, and bears a short inscription. PATERSON.—The cornerstone of a new building for the East Side Presbyterian church of this city just organized, was laid with appropriate ceremonies by Dr. Magie and Rev. C. D. Shaw.

POTISTOWN.—The Rev. H. F. Lee, who has just closed his labors with this church, was pastor for seven years. There were many additions, the church was freed from debt, the money raised for all purposes nearly doubled, and the benevolent gifts increased more than threefold. MURRYSVILLE.-Rev. G. M. Spargrove has re-

signed this charge. PITTSTON.-Rev. N. G. Parke is the only pastor this church has ever had. It controlled the only Sabbath-school there for many years, and erected the first house of worship of any denomination. Mr. Parke preached the opening sermon before the Synod of Philadelphia, at its late meeting.

BIRMINGHAM .- At the meeting of Huntingdon Presbytery, Rev. T. J. Sherrard was dismissed to Woodville, in the Presbytery of Clarion; Rev. Thomas Thompson to the Presbytery of Sante Fe, Rev. L. T. Burbank to Kearney, and Rev. J. H. Baird to Philadelphia Central. Rev. W. J. Gibson, D.D., of Duncansville, has reached the fiftieth year of his useful ministry.

SALTSBURG .- Eighteen ministers and nineteen ruling elders were in attendance at the meeting of Presbytery. The opening sermon was preached by Rev. J. L. Sample. Rev. W. F. Gilbson was chosen moderator, and Rev. L. Mechlin clerk. Mr. J. N. McCoy, licentiate, was dismissed to the Professor of Theology in the Presbyterian Theological Seminary at Columbia, S. C. His age was about seventy-eight years. Dr. Plumer was descended from a Newburyport family, and was born at Greensburg (now Darlington) Reaver country. Saltsburg until the next meeting.

> FLORIDA. JACKSONVILLE .- Rev. William K. Tully returns Jacksonville.—Rev. within it. I they reduced to his labors this week as pastor of the church in Jacksonville, much refreshed and benefited by his vacation. Presbyterians visiting the far famed sani arian of the South during the Winter, will be most cordially welcomed and made to feel at home by this devoted pastor and his people if they make themselves known at the Northern Presby terian church, corner of Ocean and Monroe streets, at any of the church services.

> OHIO. DAYTON.—A correspondent of The Presbyterian brings to notice the fact that in 1812 the trustees of the First church appointed a committee "to call upon the leading characters of the different churches, and learn whether they would join in fencing the burying-ground." The committee fencing the burying-ground." The committee subsequently reported "that they had called upon the leading characters of the different congregations; that the leading characters of the Methodist church would join in fencing the burying-ground; but there being no leading characters in the Baptist congregation, they had no report as to them."

> The Memorial church worshipped in the main audience-room of their church for the first time, Oct. 10. They have heretofore met in the lecture room. The Third-street church people adjourned their services and united with them, Rev. J. H. Montgomery preaching in the morning. At the morning service, also, baptism was admistered by the pastor, Rev. J. R. Hughes, to his grandchild. The sermon in the evening was by Rev. J. W.

ERIE.—And that of Rev. A. W. Sanford from Antwerp, Ohio, to Erie. MASON.—Hon. O. M. Barnes has given this congregation a lot, on which they will at once erect a parsonage. Rev. Evert Van der Hart is pastor.

WISCONSIN. OSHKOSH.—The Presbytery of Winnebago values the accession to its roll of Rev. S. F. Bacon, for-merly of Holley. Mr. Bacon is a superior preach-er, a genial, faithful pastor, and an experienced presbyter. His ministry at the East is rich with debt, and under his ministry has a more encourag-ing oatlook for growth and usefulness than it has had for years.

Pullen's) received six young people at its last communion, who promise to be of much assistance in the work of Christ in that place. The last re-

INDIANA. REV. W. H. ROGERS has accepted an unanimous call to the churches of Carpentersville, Bain-bridge, and Putnamville, all located on the New Albany and Chicago railroad. The first is thirteen,

and the second ten miles north, and the last five miles south of Greencastle. ILLINOIS. Greenfield.—Rev. Lyman Marshall is already at work in this field of labor, having removed

from Lebanon. HANOVER.-Rev. Ben-Ezra S. Ely preached the opening sermon of the Freeport Presbytery, held in this place. Rev. T. S. Scott was chosen moder-ator, and Revs. J. Oakey and H. T. Smidt clerks. The following standing rule was adopted: When a minister is installed as pastor of any of our churches, no change shall be made in the salary promised for his temporal support without first referring the matter to the judgment of Presbytery.

CHICAGO.—On the 14th Rev. S. E. Wishard was installed pastor of the Fifth church. Dr. J. M. Worrall presided, Dr. D. S. Gregory of Lake Forest University preached the sermon, Dr. J. M. Worrall gave the charge to the pastor, and Rev. Walter Forsythe the charge to the people.

A PRESBYTERIAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION SOCI-ETY has just been organized in Chicago for the purpose of advancing the work of Presbyterian Sabbath-schools. The following are the officers: President, Mrs. George Bancroft of the Fifth church; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. W. G. Clark of the church; Vice-Fresidents, Mrs. W. G. Chark of the Eighth church, and Miss Patterson of the Jefferson Park church; Recording Secretary, H. H. Forsyth of the Fourth church; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Rockford of the Sixth church; Treasurer, Mrs. Jones of the Eighth church.

CAMPBELL.—The church of Pleasant Prairie has cently received twenty-one persons on profession faith—the fruits of a revival. Rev. J. L. McNair of Mattoon conducted the communion service on

IOWA. IDA GROVE.—The new house of worship was dedicated free of debt Oct. 10th. The pastor, Rev. A. E. Smith, made the dedicatory prayer, and Rev. J. A. Donahey preached the sermon.

WEST POINT.—Mr. J. N. McCoy, a licentiate of Kittanning Presbytery, has been called to this

MISSOURI. MISSOURI.

KANSAS CITY.—The meeting of Synod in this place was one of much interest. Dr. Timothy Hill preached the opening sermon. Dr. Robert Irwin was chosen moderator, and Revs. Henry Bullard and W. S. Knight clerks. Rev. W. J. Lee and Rev. George Miller are to engage in evangelistic work during the year—the first in the northern, and the second in the southern, half of the State. The subject of Education claimed a prominent place. Academies are springing up in several Presbyteries. Prominent among them are Butler Academy, under the care of Prof. Naylor, Butler Academy, under the care of Prof. Naylor, and Brookfield Academy, in charge of Rev. J. P. Finley, D.D. Park College, through the inspira-tion of its President, Rev. J. A. McAfee, is rapidly rising into prominence as a training-school for Christian workers, male and female. In reference to Lindenwood, the only institution under its care, Synod took liberal action. The devotional meetings were delightful, and so deeply were the mem-bers impressed with the desire for a revival, that it was resolved to hold a convention for prayer in St. Louis the first week of December, to which the Synods of Kansas, Illinois, Arkansas, and others, should be invited. Particulars will be published in due time.

KANSAS.

KANSAS.
STIRLING.—Larned Presbytery met here Oct. 5.
Rev. Charles Bransby was chosen Moderator.
Rev. John Thomas was received from the Northumberland Presbytery. Rev. John H. Reints presented a petition signed by twenty-three Germans
residing in Beaver township, Barton county, asking Presbytery to organize them into a church. A
committee was appointed to take the matter in
hand. Wednesday forencon was devoted to a
free conversation on the state of religion within
our bounds."

CONGREGATIONAL NEWPORT.- Rev. H. J. Van Dyke, Jr. (son of Dr. Van Dyke of Brooklyn), has recovered his health and returned to his charge at Newport, R. I.

Anniversary.—It is announced that the anriversary of the American Tract Society was held in the First Congregational (Dr. Stone's) church, San Francisco, on last Sunday evening, and addresses delivered by Rev. Murray Mitchell, LL.D., of Ed-inburgh, the eloquent teacher of the Rev. Narayan Shehadri, and Secretary of the Board of Missions of the Established Church of Scotland; by Rev. T. S. Wynkoop of Washington City; and Rev. Howard Henderson, D.D.

Franklin.—The twentieth anniversary of the narriage of Rev. John H. Frazee was observed on the 4th of the month by his parishioners, who left many tokens of their esteem at the parsonage. SPRINGFIELD.—The First church in Springfield, Mass., is hereafter to have a preaching service each Sabbath evening, the third in the month

especially adapted to young people. There has been no preaching service in the evening for sev-DECLINE.—The Congregationalist thinks it an unpleasant fact that the membership of the Con-gregational churches has declined in various lo-

es for the year included in the last statistics Hampshire it has been forty-four; and in Wisconsin, at the meeting held in Milwaukee two weeks since, partial returns showed a loss of fourteen. In other Western States a similar result has been announced. PAYING DEBTS .- The churches of the Hartford

(Conn.) Conference have paid about \$55,000 towards cancelling its debts during the past year, and a majority of them are now free. REV. J. R. HERRICK, D.D., has arrived at For-Rev. 5. R. Herrick, D. D., has arrived at the set Grove, Oregon, and entered upon his duties as President of Pacific University. He is a graduate of Vermout University and Auburn Theological Seminary. For more than thirteen years he was pastor of the church in Malone, N. Y., during the church in Malone, N. Y., during the property were the pages of St. Nicholas and find your ideal realization of the church in Malone, N. Y., during the church in Malone, N. Y., which time over three hundred members were re-ceived, Vice-President Wheeler among the num-ber. He was Professor of Systematic Theology in Bangor Saminary six years, and pastor of the Congregational church at South Hadley, Mass., four years. For the last two Dr. Herrick has been living in Hartford, Conn., engaged in literary and

Seminary work. REFORMED CHURCH. Albany.—At the last communion service of the First Reformed church (Dr. Clark pastor) twelve new members were received. During Dr. Clark's ministry of eighteen years there have been additions at every communion service.

LUTHERAN.

the required terms, became the owner.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL. NEW BISHOPS.—At the Episcopal Convention in this city last week, Rev. Leigh R. Brewer of Watertown, N. Y., was appointed Bishop of Moutana, and Rev. George K. Dunlop of Missouri, Missionary Bishop to New Mexico and Arizona.

ILLINOIS.—The following are the official statistics of the Quincy diocese: Clergy, 22; candidates for Orders, 3; parishes, 29; missions, 5; communicauts, 1,502; confirmations, 153; baptisms 191. revival memories. His many friends in the different parishes of New York, to which he ministered so successfully, will be glad to know that his church at Oshkosh has extricated itself from \$2,490.79 general. THE NEEDY CLERGY .- The Churchman thinks it

ng ontlook for growth and usefulness than it has and for years.

If ar from creditable to the Episcopal Church that this most deserving class has only the income from an endowment of \$13,000 to aid them, no person or family receiving more than fifty or one hundred dollars. In his address last week, Bishop Whipple related the following incident: A chaplain of the United States army, the peer of any scholar on this floor, who, had he remained in the army, would have received a pension when disabled, and his widow be pensioned after him, gave up his osition with a salary of \$2,000 a year to accept the position of a theological teacher with a salary of \$700 a year, and he did this because he believed that he saw the vast field opening, and that this work could not be delayed for a day. That brave brother died suddenly, and the widow of that bro-ther would suffer for the necessities of life had it not been for the pittance of \$100 a year that has been gived by this Commission.

METHODIST. BROOKLYN.—A house of worship is being erected for the Nostrand-avenue Methodist church, the greater part of the cost having been provided for. GERMAN.—The statistics of the Northwest German Conference are as follows: Members, 5,515; probationers, 1,048; local preachers, 71; children baptized, 643; adults baptized, 4; churches, 97; probable value, \$162,800; parsonages, 58; probable when \$60.675 (probable palue) \$162,800; parsonages, 58; probable when \$60.675 (probable palue) \$162,800; parsonages, 58; probable when \$60.675 (probable palue) \$162,800; parsonages, 58; probable palue pal ole value, \$39,675.

AGAINST REPUDIATION .- The Minnesota Conference does not like repudiation. At Minneapolis it adopted a resolution asserting the obligation to pay the \$5,000,000 of repudiated railroad bonds, and promising that each minister shall do all in his power to create a right public sentiment on the

BAPTIST. BENEVOLENCE.—The Seventh Day Baptists in this country, numbering a little more than 8,000 members, raised last year \$3,600 for Foreign Mis-

A CURIOUS RECORD.—A South Carolina Baptist church contains in its old records the mention of a woman being excluded from the church for "deing too much talking in the neighborhood."

BROOKLYN.—Rev. Dr. Read, pastor of the First Baptist church, has resigned to accept a call to Bloomington, Ill. During his pastoral work here three hundred and twenty-one persons united with the church. THE LONG ISLAND BAPTIST ASSOCIATION IN

Brooklyn last week reported that the twenty-eight churches of the Association hal 11,000 members, and last year 491 persons were baptized. Rev. Dr. Fulton urged that colored persons be admitted to the Baptist Home, and a resolution to that effect was adopted. The church at Woodside, L. I., was admitted to the Association. The chains sermon was preched by the tion. The closing sermon was preached by the Rev. F. Rogers Morse.

VIRGINIA.—The twenty-two district associations in Virginia hold their meetings from the last of July to the 1st of September; but the denomination is not large in this State. Its strength lies east of the Blue Ridge, and it used to be said that the great Valley of Virginia "would grow neither sweet potatoes nor Baptists."

Marriages.

REDFIELD—CURTIS—At Canandaigua, N. Y., Oct. 19, 1880, by George C. Curtis, D.D., father of the bride, assisted by James B. Shaw, D.D., of Rochester, HENEY S. REDFIELD of Elmira, N. Y., to SUSIE WOODS CURTIS.

Deaths.

Townlex—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Wednesday, Oct. 20, 1880, Robert W. Townley, in the 68th year of his age. DEWING-At Centreville, Md., on Oct. 16, 1880, WILLIAM H. DEWING, aged 15 years.

PLUMER—In Baltimore, on Friday, Oct. 22, 1880, surrounded by his friends, the Rev. W. S. PLUMER, D.D. LL.D., in the 79th year of his age. PEAK—At the residence of her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Ella H. Peak, Green Bay, Wis, Sept. 29th, 1880, Mrs. CELESTIA B. PEAK, aged sixty-six years. Interment, Oct. 4, at Lakewood Cemetery, Cooperstown, N. Y.

umberland Presbytery. Rev. John H. Reints presented a petition signed by twenty-three Germans residing in Beaver township, Barton county, asking Presbytery to organize them into a church. A committee was appointed to take the matter in pland. Wednesday forenoon was devoted to a free conversation on the state of religion within our bounds."

Lone Tree—Correspondents will please notice the conversation on the state of religion within the Proportions of the Wastern Reserved as Side Presbyterian church of this city organized, was laid with appropriate ceremony Dr. Magic and Rev. C. D. Shaw.

PENNSYLVANIA.

RPSBURGH.—On Sabbath afternoon, Oct. 24, toseph T. Gibson was installed pastor of the of Sharpsburgh, Pa. In this service Rev.

Inthis service Rev.

umberland Presbytery. Rev. John H. Reints presented a petition signed by twenty-three Germans residing in Beaver township, Barton county, asking Presbytery to organize them into a church. A committee was appointed to take the matter in the plant of the device was appointed to take the matter in the plant of the device was appointed to take the matter in the same of religion within our bounds."

Lone Tree—Correspondents will please notice in the change of address of Rev. E. M. Halbert from Morrisonville, Missouri, to this place.

PACIFIC COAST.

STOCKTON.—Rev. L. M. Schoffeld enters upon his work here with much encouragement.

SANTA CLABA.—Rev. W. W. Brier opened the seem of the first newspaper of that the country. In 1830 he moved to practice law and engage in the sale of land, and because of the work of the

NORTH—At Hillsdale, Mich., Oct. 8, 1880, Mr. Orring North, in the 74th year of his age, after an active and useful life, both as a business man and a Christian—serving the Master from early life, and for about twenty-five years as a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church. Mr. and Mrs. North were married at Courtland, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1831, spending most of their lives in that State; for about twelve years past they had lived in Richmond, Va., away from all their kindred, for whom their attachments (always very warm) grew stronger as life declined; and in April last they came to Hillsdale to make their home among, and near by, their younger family relatives—most of the early ones having "crossed the river"; they had lived together through sunshine and shadow, till the very eve of their anticipated golden wedding, and their blended lives seemed almost as one; but there came another change, and he has gone to "a better country, that is, an heavenly"; while she is waiting a little season for the reunion in their "Father's house of many mansions."

Business Notices.

To Consumptives. — Wilbor's Cod-Liver Oil and Lime has now been before the public twenty years, and has steadily grown in favor and appreciation. This could not be the case unless the preparation was of high intrinsic value. The combination of the Phosphate of Lime with pure Cod-Liver Oil, as prepared by Dr. Wilbor, has produced a new phase in the treatment of Consumption and all diseases of the Lungs. It can be taken by the most delicate invalid without creating the disgusting nause, which is such an objection to the Cod-Liver Oil when taken without Lime. It is prescribed by the regular faculty. Sold by the proprietor, A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston, and by all druggists.

CANVASSERS make from \$25 to \$50 per week selling goods for E. G. RIDEJUT & CO., 10 Barclay Street, New York. Send for Catalogue and terms.

The Presbytery of New York will meet in the lecture room of the Scotch church, on Monday, Nov 1st, at 91 o'clock A. M.

S. D. ALEXANDER, Stated Clerk.

Advertisements.

"Picture to yourself what a magazine for chiled."-BOSTON JOURNAL.

ST. NICHOLAS FOR 1881.

5000 For England, 100,000 For America The November issue of St. Nicholas, which begins

the new volume, is perhaps more brilliant and "read aloud-able" than any recent number. The prospectus for the coming year includes a capital serial story for boys, full of exciting adventure, "In Nature's Wonderland," or, Adventures in the American Tropics; Stories of Art and Artists, by Mrs. Clara Erskine Clement, a SYNODICAL MEETING.—The Evangelical Luther an Synod held its twenty-fourth regular session in this city last week. The Synod comprises the Lutheran churches in Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, and Indiana. Nearly 500 clergy and lay delegates were in attendance. faithful outline of the history of European Art, with morning service, also, baptism was admistered by the pastor, Rev. J. R. Hughes, to his grandchild. The sermon in the evening was by Rev. J. W. Walden. No debt.

BLACK CREEK.—On the same day (Oct. 10) this congregation dedicated a new church, Rev. S. C. Faris officiating.

MICHIGAN.

WAYLAND.—The address of Rev. E. F. Waldo is changed from Huron, New York, to Wayland, Michigan.

Michigan.

Iay delegates were in attendance.

HARD TO GIVE AWAY.—In Maryland a Lutheran church and congregation was offered to any denomination which would assume the fluancial responsibilities. Overtures were made by three kinds of Methodists, by another body of Lutherans, and by the Reformed Episcopalians; but for some reason the latter offered no money.

The Methodist Church South, coming nearest to the required terms, became the owner. the Man in the Moon," by Washington Gladden. Openair Papers, stories of sports, and games, will be con

tinued, with all the popular departments. Subscriptions beginning with this issue will include "the wonderful Christmas number," of which the edition will be 5000 in England and 100,000 in America. Price \$3 a year; 25 cents a number. For sale, and subscriptions received, by all dealers.

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PUBLISH, OCT. 23rd, PRETTY PEGGY AND OTHER BALLADS. Illustrated in Water Colors by Rosina Emmet. One vol., square 8vo, \$2.50.

Miss Emmet, who will be remembered as havng taken the prize of \$1,000 lately offered by the Messrs. Prang for the best design for a Christmas | ALSO card, has produced a book of marked originality, and one which will successfully rival the popular works in color of Kate Greenaway and Walter Crane.

The book consists of five old ballads, from the first of which it takes its name. An interesting first of which it takes its name. An interesting feature is the original music of the ballads, which Floor Coverings of every description

The entire first edition now published has been ordered in advance by booksellers who have seen the proofs, and more than half of a second edition, which will be ready before Christmas, has already been subscribed.

Those wishing to make sure of copies before Christmas, will do well to secure them at their booksellers at an early day.

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THE PRESBYTERIAN COUNCIL.

THE CHILDREN'S PORTION IN THE SABBATH SERVICE. By Rev. Alexander McLeod of Birkenherd, England.

mead before the Presbyterian Council in Philadelphia. What I wish to advocate is the introduction of switable words for children in the regular ministration of the pulpit. At least one out of every three who come to our churches is a child under twelve. In every congregation of worshippers, therefore, there is a congregation of children. Bunday brings to those young hear s a certain stir of expectation. Everything is different from other the warm propulations are not the training and the statement of t or days; the very preparations announce that it is to some great festival the family are going. The thoughts of the children are set toward a great occasion. Sunday after Sunday they go up to it with expectation in their hearts; and Sunday after Sunday, in the majority of our churches, that ex-pectation is not recognized. Their presence is not felt; they are not once addressed. The pailms and hymns express experiences at which they have not arrived; the sermon is in a language they do not understand. At length the great oc-casion has come to an end; the people are faring back to their homes. But not one word has been spoken to the children, who nevertheless, as bap-lized persons, are members of the flock, and con-cerning whom the Lord left this injunction, "Feed

Who can think of the immense number of chil-Who can think of the immense number of children scattered over our Presbyterian churches, who come up to the public service Sunday after Sunday with eager hope of finding some interest for their young souls, with that hope growing smaller and smaller as the brief years of child-hood run out, until at last the pathetic habit is formed of expecting nothing—who can think of this, and not sympathize with the desire to provide for them, also, a portion in the service, which they shall look forward to, and by which their spiritual lives shall be fed?

spiritual lives shall be fed?

The Presbyterian Church has never known a time when the religious training of her children has not been a subject of the deepest interest to her. Her Sunday-set ools are nu honest, most carnest endeavor to supply a portion of that training; but they cannot adequately supply all that is

Perhaps the greatest monument of the Presbyterian Church's interest in the religious training of children, is its Catechisms. I, personally, have the best of reasons for thinking well of one of these. I was brought up, theologically speaking, on the Westoni ster Assembly's Shorter Ca. echism.
It is a book I greatly holor. Nothing I am about to say implies the suggestion that it should be laid aside; but I am bound to report the good I got out of it was not till the years of my childhood were past. As a child, I did not understand it: I do not think many of my generation did. It was a task-book. It was a treasury of docurinal statements set in terms too abstract and theological for children to take in; statements, none the less, good to be lodged in the memory, good as forms of thought for the future, but beyond the present comprehension of all except a specially gifted few among such children as I have known. In childhood it is the imagination that is most fully developed and most eager for food. At every turn those young eyes open upon new visus and reaches of wonderland. Everything pre-ents itself to them in the resemblance of something else. The stars are lamps; the rainbows, ladders the clouds, islands in a sea of blue. Now is the time, also, when the world they see seems to vell another unseen; when woods are peopled with strange forms of life, and mountains have secret doors opening into hid kingdoms of diamonds and gold; when the shadows on the wall and the sighing of trees and the prattle of brooks are living things. It is the time, especially, when the past lies behind the child like a go den age; and stories of that past are of all things the most welcome to the soul. Thought, feel ng. emotion—everything is touched with imaginative receptiveness. If at this time, therefore, the heart is to be reached, it

nust be through the gates of the imagination.

My suggestion is that we should recognize me t the condition of mind: that we should follow where nature beckons; that we should set ourselves to meet the susceptibility and yearning of childhood by truth set in imaginative forms; stories—ermon stories—which the child's tor shall tell. using the word in a large, elastic sense, let n

I do not undertake to say what is the best ar rangement for bringing in the stories. The arrangement that would suit one congregation may be unsuitable for another. But I offer the following as suggestions which at least are practical:

the time consumed in playing over the tunes and in executing little snatches of cadence between the singing of verses, if gathered together, would probably give all the time that would be required.

In churches where quartette and duet singing is allowed, the proper place would be there. Let the quartette singers fall back into the choir; let the children's service occupy their place. In churches where there are neither two lessons

nor an organ, nor quariette singing, I sappose lam not far from the fact in assuming that the sermon is at least three-quarters of an hour in Let the minister cut it down to thirty He will thereby have done two good will have greatly improved the work things: he will have greatly improved the working quality of his sermon, and he will have found a good quarter of an hour for his word to the

The practical aim we have in the Christian up bringing of our young people will determine the kind of stories we should tell. Our purpose is not entertainment, but instruction. to train up the children in Gospel principles and to lives which shall be the embodiment of the Gospel. Not every story, therefore, will suit for this work; not stories for stories' sake. Only stories which have more or less the formative principles of the Gospel in them; stories which have truth as truth is found in the parables, or truth of actual event as it is found in biograph or history. Stories which have Christian truth neither in the one form nor the other, which are mere fiction, are inevitably detected by children, and in nine cases out of ten, discarded just be minister of the Gospel will tell will be stories of the rather than death. Morbid stories, which give undue prominence to the details of the deathod, he will soon come to feel can only work evil yourg minds. The grand purpose of the Gos-el is life, not death; purer life, higher life, holipel is life, not death; pure into, mind to live, and er life. We are sent into the world to live, and every word spoken by the Christian minister should be promotive of this purpose. This does not require that there shall never be reference to illustrate and commend. Our Sunday stories, therefore, should be brimful of life, wholesome therefore, should be brimful of fire, wholesome with the wholesomeness of life, and their natural influence should be along the lines which lead to manly and womanly worth, and to honesty, purity. temperance, and truth in daily life. They should be such stories as go to make boys brave and hon-orable, and girls tender-hearted and pitiful with the pity and tenderness of God.

I need hardly say that the stories should be moral. They should not be, and in the hand of the Gospel minister they cannot be, such as in the name of religion discredit morality. We are amins, store nated and sometimes onteried by good little abstainers. I have been an
abstainer all my days, but I am bound to testify
against a great deal that is admitted in temperin themselves are but earthen vessels.

possible morality. We are set to train Christ's little ones to lives passed under conditions which have been appointed by the tenderest consideration for their weakness. They are to do what they can—no more. They are not called to angelic conditions, but to human. They are not to be exhorted to a morality too high for the -no more. They are not called to angelic conditions, but to human. They are not to be exhorted to a morality too high for them, or so severe as to give them a distaste for the Gospel which has called them to it. We shall, therefore, exclude stories which set up impossible standards, or which invite them to sacrifices they are as yet simply not old enough to understand.

But, above all, the stories ought.

deeply than we young teachers, said: "It may be useful and very entertaining to tell your classes of the height and girth of the Cedars of Lebanon, and the dimensions of the Temple of Solomon, and such things, but in my experience there is nothing will interest a child so much, or bear repetition so m my times, or do so much good, as the story of the Cross of christ."

And I entirely assent to that statement. The story itself as it lies in the Bible, or illustrations of it or of little bits of it, as we have supplied sometimes in the loving and self-denying conduct of mothers and mother-hearted souls, are the sto-ries which most easily fascinate a child, which

make the deepest impression, and which are the happiest opening for children into the knowledge of the love of God.

But now comes the natural inquiry: Where are such stories to be found? Now see the wisdom and provident goodness of God. Great portions of the Book we are set to expound come to us in the form of stories. An endless supply is there of the Book we are set to expound come to us in the form of stories. An endless supply is there, and a boundless variety, and all of it touched with both imagination and ethical force. In Genesis and Exodus alone are stories which will last for a whole year. We have only to name the herces of Bible history to recall the rich materials prepared for our use: Abel, Enoch, Noah, Abraham, Moses, Joshua, Samson, Samuel, David. We have only to think of the events of which the Bible is the record, to see the same thing: the expulsion from Eden, the delute, the ten plagues, the crossing of the Red Sea, the life in the wilderness. What child will not feel the awful side of the

divine majesty in the story of Belshazzar's feast; or the world doom on filial disloyalty in the death of Ab-alom; or the pathos of human life in the anguish which sings in the 137th Psalm-" Hor shall we sing the Lord's song in a strange land"; or the protective care of God in the preservation of Daniel in the lions' den; or the wonder and miracle of His presence in that story of the form of the Son of man, Who was seen walking with the three children in the fire? And see how the life of our Lord has been told.

That life unfolds in a way that might justify the supposition that it was meant to be told to children. At once it arrests the imagination and engages the heart of a child. The manger in the stable, the star, the wise men, the visit to the Temple, the preaching at Negareth, the baptism by John, the temptation—we have in these events an interest which never loses its fascination for children. And, as if these were not enough, we have line upon line of other and as interesting materials in that life. There is the rich fulness of incident and circumstance in the history of the public ministry. The parables are just stories of the kind, and for the kind of minds, I am bringing before you. The miracles are stories. And, last before you. The miracles are stories. And, last before you. The miracles are stories. And, last of all, as the old Secession Elder said, there is the lishment of a literary institution under the con-

And we are not confined to the Bible. The history of God's dealings with His people, and of the Pacific, and near the propos-their contendings for His kingdom and truth, is another Bible outside of the Bible we know. Why another Bible outside of the Bible we know. Why should our children not be instructed on the Lord's day in the glorious memories of the Reformation? Why should we ever suffer to be forgotten the herole faith under persecution which in every country those who followed the Reformation sustained? Is it nothing to have stories to tell like those

God has set the teacher of the Word in a world teeming with illustrative stories. Did He intend the poets to sing to idle worldlings only? Why should the Christian ballad, for example, of the erature? Shakespeare himself will minister to the children if we let him. The best sermon or southern boundary latitude 45 deg. 39 min., and for just to tell his story of Macbeth. And, if all other its northern bounds the 49th parallel) would have Dream of the Bedford prisoner. This will supply many a Sonday story, and be good for the highest ends in the Caristian training of the Sound division, the mean annual temperatures are sound division, the mean annual temperatures are

expect if this suggestion were adopted.

There would be good to the minister. Mr. Phillips
Brooks, in his Yale lectures, expresses the fear
that preaching to children may impair the power

The advantages for education are the impair the power of Norman Macleod, nor of William Arnot. It will not impair the power in any true-hearted speaker for God, but it will quicken flock, and speak to them with the tenderness and

thildhood never falls to impart.

It will be a blessing to the adult portion of the con-It will be a blessing to the adult portion of the congregation. People never cease to be affected by the memories of their childhood. That song murmurs behind us along all the paths of life. We are never far from the subtle tendrils that hold us, or are ready to lay hold of us and bring us back to the fair vision of the early years. Touch the hearts of children in your flocks, and you have thereby touched the hearts of the parents. When the shepherd wishes the dam to follow him he carries the lamb on his shoulder. It is true in the ries the lamb on his shoulder. It is true in the marrower sphere of the congregation as in the world-wide sphere of the race, that a little child shall lead. And sometimes, speaking to the children, or evoking their praise, you touch chords in the parental heart which nothing else can touch.

" Wipe the tears out of their eyes." We were talking the other day, in the Council, about the eurichment of Presbyterian worship.
What we are in search of awaits us here. And, coming this way, it will come to us, not from with-

addition, Presbytorian worship shall have ascended to a height and richness which an imitated liturgic service could never reach.

But, chiefly, it will be good for the children. The little sermon or story to the children will make the Sabbath a delight to them. It will draw their young hearts into the same acts of worship with their parents. It will be the sowing of their minds with the seeds of thought. We can apport tall the with the seeds of thought. We can never tell the immense results in after life to which the simplest looking event in childhood will lead up. A little boy at Tarsus once heard the story of Gideon and the name of religion discredit morality. We are
set to educate and loster Christianity—the natural
affections. Therefore we shall shut out, for example, those hateful stories which tell of drunken ed to shine out of darkness, and the power and ex-cellency which he has stored up in preachers who in themselves are but earthen vessels.

ance literature; and especially I testify against such stories as I have just referred to. They are stories which exhibit as heroes children who, instead of covering themselves with a garment and still untouched in those tales of the divine past. going backward, go forward with impudent open eyes to look at and censure their parents' shame.

The children who are set forth in these stories as you have opportunity, into the soil of young hearts.

The children who are set forth in these stories as you will tell some day, for example, the story of "heroes" are, or would be if they ever existed,

not old enough to understand.

But, above all, the stories ought to have in the heart of them some fair vision of God; which is the same as saying they ought to be Gospel stories. Some aspect of the divine face, or some reflection of the divine character, or something which should suggest these, should be in them all. It is the Gospel we are set to preach to the

IN THE FOURTH WATCH OF THE NIGHT. St. Matthew xiv. 22-33.

Lo, in the moonless night, In the rough wind's despite, They ply the oar; Keen gusts smite in their teeth; The hoarse waves chafe beneath With muffled roar.

Numb fingers, failing force, Scarce serve to hold the course Hard-won half-way. When o'er the tossing tide, Pallid and heavy-eyed, Scowls the dim day.

And now in the wan light, Walking the waters white, A shape draws near; Each soul, in troubled wise, Staring with starting eyes, Cries out for fear. Each grasps his neighbor tight, In helpless huddled fright Shaken and swayed. And lo! the Master nigh

E'en so to us that strain Over life's moaning main Thou drawest near, And knowing not Thy guise, We gaze with troubled eyes,

Speaks softly "It is I;

And cry for fear. A strange voice whispers low, This joy must thou forego, Thy first and best." A shrouded phantom stands Crossing the best-loved bands For churchyard rest. Then, soft as is the fall Of that white gleaming pall By snowflakes made,

Stilling each startled cry,

Thou speakest "It is I; Be not afraid."

CHRISTIAN EDUCATION IN WASHINGTON

Good Words

In THE EVANGELIST of Sept. 16th we mentioned the mission of Rev. T. W. McCoy of Snohomish, Washington Territory (Presbytery of Puget Sound), endlessly interesting story of the sufferings at the trol of that Presbytery. The contemplated site is a noble one, on the borders of Puget Sound, the

Washington Territory to fully appreciate the greatness of its extent, and of its resources in timber, soil, minerals, water ways, and water powers-in short, in all the elements which, with a population to develop them, will at no distant day make this of the Watdensian valleys, of the Purltan pilgrims, of the Scottish Covenanters? Or is it wise to know all we do of the conqueste of the Gospel among the heathen, and let our children grow up in ignorance emigration has set largely in this direction, and emigration has set largely in this direction, and the Territory has a population of about 70,000. When the Northern Pacific Railroad is completed, the country will fill up with great rapidity.

This region has, in addition to the resources venerable Whittler not be used in the spiritual training of the young? Why should the preachers not make incursions into the field of general and mild climate. It might be supposed that a region lying so far north (having for its extreme southern boundary latitude 45 deg. 39 min., and for books should full, there remains the glorious an almost arctic climate, but such is not the case.

This vast region is, of course, yet in the rough. The advantages for education are the poorest. of preaching to adults. If that fresh and genial spirit has himself preached to children, as I have no doubt he has done, it certainly has not impaired his power to speak to the adults. It did not in the year. In the large towns the terms are longer and the qualifications of teachers better; but there is but one institution in the whole terhis spirit; it will simplify his presentation of the ritory superior to the common school, we refer Gospel; it will be like a bath in young-heartedmess. Having set the child in the midst, he will
turn round, like the Master, to the rest of the this we are sorry to be obliged to add, that its of the ripened grain of His sowing and harvesting. footing at the present time is not satisfactory to Within three months three of our ruling elders simplicity of heart which spiritual contact with those who hold that education and religion should have passed away, one of them seventy-nine, annot be wholly divorced, and even put at enmity. The governing Board of Regents of this Univer-

As yet the Presbyterians, and those who readily affiliate with them, in Washington Territory are poor ploneers, working hard to build for themselves homes and support their families in this rightly, so justly, so unblamably that at the end the parental neart which nothing else can touch. It is not alone in Longfellow's song that fathers rejoice to hear the voice of their daughters in the praise. To real fathers before you that voice will sound like the dear mother's in Paradise; and hard, rough hands in real life will

day of small beginnings. All the churches but one are dependent on the Board of Home Missions. But the plea is not alone in behalf of the sold-sacrificing missionaries of our Church and of reproach against him. It is a great thing to self-sacrificing missionaries of our Church and of live so that the long track of the years shall show a clear shining, without a shadow and without a day of small beginnings. All the churches but there shall be absolutely no one who shall say, or sions. But the plea is not alone in behalf of the of reproach against him. It is a great thing to They are blessed with wings and can fly, and other evangelical Churches, who are planting the a clear shining, without a shadow and without a standard of the Cross in all those valleys and on cloud. those mountains; who may be compelled to send their children for education to an institution ruldeath. It is the Gospel of immortality we have to preach. The wonder of divine grace has its triumphs in the death-led as well as in active life, But in the main it is life, not death, we have to lilustrate and commend. Our Sunday stories, ed by anti-Christian influences: but rather in be- known no one but this man who had not, in the Northwest. And already there is great need and ent creeds about this man, and I have heard but ample room for an institution of a high grade one prolonged testimony of his goodness, and no which shall foster a sound faith as well as a lib- one can remember a discordant testimony. Those

eral culture. shall be an inestimable blessing in that land of so was in his power, with a peculiarity of his ownmuch promise. Here is also an opportunity for of working a little beyond alotted hours, so as to some generous giver to perpetuate his name as a make himself certain that full time had been renbenefactor of sound education on that virgin coast, dered. So it came to pass that Elder Mandell was which in due time, and indeed not many years the symbol of absolute integrity. hence, is to vie in commercial importance with the Atlantic seaboard. Great and magnificent is the present opportunity and duty.

AN INCIDENT OF WHITEFIELD'S CAREER.

[Mrs. Sarah E. F. Briggs, a daughter of the late Rev. harles E. Furman, D.D., writes us from Rochester: A few months before the death of my precious, honored father, of blessed memory, he called me to his bedside one morning and gave me a little history to record, saying as he did so, that it was an incident in the asleep and half awake, the story as related to him by his only surviving sister (who I think was present on the occasion) came to him so fresh that he wished me to note it, remarking that it might some time be of interest to the readers of THE EVANGELIST."]

In the centre of the village of Jamaica, L. I., in the middle of the street, the roads running round it, stood an old octagonal church. Seventy years

grown-up people; it is the same Gospel we should preach by our sermon-stories to the children.

I shall never torget a little speech made once to a company of Sunday-school teachers, of whom I was one, by an old Secession Elder in Glasgow. It was at the time when Kitto's Illustrated Bible were getting something very grand when they were getting something very grand when they were getting in the golden space in those choses and boals of palm-trees and beats of burdon, who had looked into the heart of the Bible more deeply than we young teachers, said: "Il may be for their parents as well, the or and diesses and basis of burdon, who had looked into the heart of the Bible more deeply than we young teachers, said: "Il may be for the children for the services of the to the children for the services of the preached in this orchard, as there was no room in the place large enough to hold the thousands who came to hear him. Among his hearers was this was first brought out. People imagined that they were getting something very grand when they were getting in the place large enough to hold the thousands who came to hear him. Among his hearers was this to an apple-tree to listen to the wonderful preached up into a sycamore tree to hear the Saviour, who had looked into the heart of the Bible more deeply than we young teachers, said: "Il may be for the children for the services of the total life, or its sand when Mr. Whitefield came there he preached in this orchard, as there was no room in the place large enough to hold the thousands who came to the truth of God.

And in that agolden space in those donse. Then a youth, he climbed up into an apple-tree to listen to the wonderful preached in this orchard, as there was no room in the place large enough to hold the thousands who came to the truth of God.

The children for God.

So he buzzes heedlessly about and plunges into the lacks holy living? This man lived hollily, and no one can measure the power of that life, or its applied to the place have been days here was no room in who said to him "Zaccheus, come down, for salvation is come to thy house," and fixing his eye on and pointing his hand to young Lamberson, Mr. Whitefield said "I think I see Zacheus in the tree above me, and why not 'make haste and come down ' and receive salvation at the hands of the Saviour ?"

The appeal was impressive, doubtless, upon the minds of the multitude, but on young Lamberson it was effectual. He went to his home, established his family altar, made a profession of his faith in the Saviour, and ever lived, till the day I knew him, when he was very old, a consistent, honest Christian, full of days and full of riches.

The orchard still remained, and was the playground of the sons of Col. Wickes, John and Henry, so well known in this community, ministers, in turn, of the church in Brighton.

LOTTERY ADVERTISING. Preventive Efforts-How Encouraged-How Baffled!

The Grand Jury by indicting the newspaper publishers for advertising lotteries, are entitled to the thanks of the community for this discharge of a long neglected duty. But it remains to be seen whether convictions can be had, and penalties be enforced, under a law that has been judicially declared unconstitutional.

More than twenty years ago the present writer made an abstract of existing statutes, showing their application to the advertising of lotteries, schemes, drawings, &c. The City Judge, at that time the late Hon. A. D. Russell, gave his assurance that he would entertain and impartially adjudicate any complaints brought before him. The matter was then taken to the Grand Jury, carefully drawn indictments were promptly found, and in due time the parties were brought to trial before Judge Russell. One man confessed judgment and paid his fine of ten dollars. The others obtained a postponement professedly for their counsel to prepare a defense.

The next term of the Court was held by the Re corder, ex-Judge George G. Barnard, recently deceased. On opening the Court the first day of the term, the Recorder, without waiting for any motion from the District Attorney, or from the defendant's counsel, called up these indictments. And without argument or request from the impleaded parties, he declared that the law was unonstitutional, for every man had a perfect right to advertise whatever he pleased. He then announced that each and all of these indictments were quashed by the court, and that the accused parties were all discharged. He also added that he would have reversed the judgment pronounced at the former term, if the impleaded party had not so unwisely already paid his nominal fine.

From this unwarranted action of the Recorder. no appeal was made to the higher Courts. There was then no Society for the Suppression of Vice or Crime, and the friends of public morality gave the matter very little thought or sympathy. So this attempt to enforce the law, carried thus far with no lack of evidence, and no mistake or deficiency in the affidavits or indictments, was very reluctantly relinquished.

This movement, however, though baffled where it should have been rigorously upheld and encouraged, was not without its good results. All advertisements of lotteries, schemes, drawings, &c., were immediately withdrawn, and in some cases permanently excluded, from several of our In churches where two lessons are read in the morning service, the second might be set apart for the children—might itself, in fact, in the very words of the Bible story, be the children's portion.

Just there every child might be apprised that the words read and the brief remarks made in connection with them were for them. Let us hope, however, that legal force and moral incomplets where instrumental music is used,

I will close by nointing out the good we might

To aburches where two lessons are read in the Orthodal stances. In the Orthodal stances where two lessons are read in the Orthodal stances where two lessons are the orthodal stances where two factors into two seasons, the dry and the rainy; the Summer of the Csum into two seasons, the dry and the rainy; the Summer of two seasons, the dry and the rainy; the Summer of two seasons, the dry and the rainy; the Summer of two seasons, the dry and the rainy; the Summer of two seasons, the dry and the rainy; t daily papers. Yet so far as any legal action or that this late action of the Grand Jury will lead to better results than that which was so unwarrant-

ably defeated twenty years ago. CHARLES J. WARREN Harlem, N. Y., Oct. 20, 1880.

A SHINING LIFE. By Rev. William Aikman, D.D.

In these Autumnal days we have, in our village by the Lake, seen gathered into God's garner some other eighty-nine, another ninety-three years old.

The oldest of these was a man of character so marked that his memory ought to be perpetuated, as it will be in a beautiful marble medallion by food during the Winter. These busy little Palmer, set up as a mural tablet in our Presbyterlan church. Samuel Mandell was his name. He did not acquire great wealth, he was not prominent as a politician, he was not of commanding intellect, yet ne was a great man, if one shall take his measure by the standard of the Bible, great by reason of the power of a good life. It is a great thing to not well and strong and cannot bear the northlive sixty, seventy, eighty, ninety years so up-

Such a life Elder Mandell lived. In all this writer's experience he stands preëminent. I have half of the children and grandchildren of those judgment of those who saw him long, exhibited some fault. But I have listened to the talk of men in different positions of society, and of differwho remember his stalwart form in the days of his manhood strength, say that as a master worko lay the foundations of an institution which man he did honest and good work, as perfect as

For many years he had a way of gently humming a strain of music in the intervals of conversation. When once asked by an intimate friend his crop more than six hours. The distance why he did this, he quietly replied "One is liable must at least have been three hundred miles; to speak hastily; I sing a little to myself and so so that his speed could not have been less than give myself a little time to think." So it was that his words were golden. Sorrow swept over his heart; wife and sons and daughters were laid He has made a great many useful lessons. He in the grave, so that out of a large family only one was left. He saw a son whom he had given to has endowed them with instinct so they can the ministry, and who had done his work well, die take care of themselves. The Winter is comlife of Whitefield which he thought had never found its in the vigor of his manhood; but he was cheerful ing, but it will not catch them napping, as it way into print. During the previous night, when half and calm, walking with the light c1 heaven on his

It were easy to speak of the efficiency of his serthe point of this memorial of him. His life that turn again and make the forests full of sweet shined I want to hold up.

" How far that little candle throws his beams So shines a good deed in a naughty world.

Here was more than that; not one good deed, but ago Rev. Mr. Fatoute, grandfather of James a broad path of light, gleaming with steady radi-Hackett the tragedian, was its pastor. In 1810 or lance for nearly one hundred years. It was just thing of a dark bluish hue which sometimes '12 I knew a Mr. Lamberson, a merchant of that what in these later days the Church above all flies into the house, is called "the spider-catchvillage from his youth. In the latter's early days things else needs. She has zeal, she has untiring er," and spiders are far more in terror of him Whitefield came to Jamaica to preach. There was energy; she has careful and ingenious planning an orchard not far from where the old church for the work of God; she has Boards and machine-

By Augusta Moore.

The sun is set, the school is done, The boys and girls have all gone home," Leaving but me behind, The night is closing, cold and wet; Why do I linger, lonely yet, In this heart-chilling wind?

Says not my mother, at our door, Johnny was ne'er so late before?" My father's voice, more stern-I'll teach that boy to stay all night, When all day long with all my might I work, that he may learn.

How strangely still the schoolhouse seems, More like a thing I've seen in dreams, Than like aught made by hands; How green the grass is round the door, I never saw it so before-How bold that robin stands!

Why, Robin of the red, red breast. How did you dare to build your nest Where all we scholars play? You'll find it but a fatal place: There's father-what a solemn face !-After his boy astray. I saw him'mirrored in the pool,

So tranquil since the close of school; There's wrath I know to come! Bad boy, to stay to count the stars, When co.y-bells at the pasture bars Call me to duty home.

I'll run! Why! father 's running too! But where am I? There should be two Reflected in the pool. Alas! alas! the riddle 's read: Mine that grim face, that old grey head; Last of the vanished school!

Glen of Silence, Sept. 24, 1880. THE WINTER IS COMING. By Susan T. Perry.

The past few chilly days have stirred up George has been examining his sled-runners. the heart could wish. The old "Frost King" is coming, and his arsquirrels have looked out of their places of re- hear it on all sides) causes decay at the heart. treat with their shining eyes at all the little and girls carried off. Perhaps they though there was to be a nut famine in the country. There is another animal getting ready for

Winter; he is second-cousin to the squirrel. we also come under this condemnation. He and all his kind are wood-choppers. All Summer long the western and northern forests have had many of these busy workers chopping down trees. They are a force of nightworkers, for they do the most of their chopping when others are sleeping. They are very expert workmen in their line of business. They dress rather richly for wood-choppers, though. They wear chestnut-colored coats lined with the softest of ash-colored fur. They chop the wood where there is plenty of runthe stream. This lumber they use to build their houses with, and the bark of the trees they pile up in a convenient place to use as workers are the beavers, and they are preparing for Winter with as much zest as all the people are.

Some of the forest dwellers are going travelling-they are starting on their respective journeys southward. Some of our friends, who are ern Winters, are going south too. They will go in the railroad cars, but the birds of the forest do not have to buy any tickets for trans portation of themselves and their baggage they don't have to carry lunch-baskets, bandboxes, and satchels. They wear one suit, which is suitable both for travelling and staying at home; and they can stop by the way when they are hungry and pick; up something to eat. They don't have to stop at eating-houses in dirty depots and pay ten cents for a cup of poor coffee and the same for an apology for a cup of tea; they drink out of God's little brooks and springs that are waiting so cool and clean and pure by the wayside. Happy little travellers they must be! These little birds fly very fast, It is said by naturalists who have studied the subject, that the swallow flies at the rate of a mile a minute-more than twice as fast as the usual railway trains. These little creatures could travel in a few days from the arctic re gions to the torrid zone. Wilson, the naturalist, tells us that a pigeon was shot in the State of New York whose crop was full of rice which he must have gathered in the rice swamps of

fifty miles an hour. You see that God has taught all the creatures watches over them with the kindest care, and does many improvident persons. They will be prepared for its coming; and though they will be lost from our sight for many months, when vices as an elder in this church, but that is not the bright Spring sunshine comes, they will re-

THE SPIDER-CATCHER.

Everything has its enemy. The spider has his. The long, narrow-winged, wasp-shaped than are flies of the spider-till in his net. The fly is one of your easy-going sort of folk, stood, that belonged (how long before nor how ry; but beyond all she wants perfect lives. that scorn borrowing trouble, and that are

Then he drags him away and plasters him up in mud, packing in spider meat so solidly that you cannot easily pick it apart. This store of provision the spider-catcher makes for the support of its young, and it is set hard-by the nest where the maggot of the spider-catcher enters upon life. There seems to be nothing in the animal or the vegetable kingdom that has not its own particular enemy, whether it is or is not blessed with its own particular friend. Children, do you all know the enemy, and 'resist" him, who is seeking you and me?

IS IT RIGHT TEACHING P

Many things have conspired in late years to turn my thoughts much to the usual teaching given to the young in regard to honesty and other good principles, and I am very much in doubt as to the benefit of it.

"Be a good boy, my son, and all will go well with you," says the parent (he does not say 'at the last, when accounts are settled"), and the boy takes in the idea that he is sure to prosper in this life, if his conduct is honest and right. When he comes to see that this is not so-as see it he surely will before long-a great reaction takes place in his mind, and he is very apt, if his good principles are founded on nothing better than "Honesty is the best policy," to jump off from that plank and settle himself on another which has not such a fair look, viz: 'The world's a cheat, and those who don't

have a hand in it are fools." Unless our world and our race are doomed to quick destruction, there must be infused into young minds principles that will stand straining. And hope ought to be taught to look beyond earth for rewards-for everything of really vital worth. Young men ought to understand that strict honesty and honor are often more likely to hinder than to help worldly prosperity. True, when by these they do triumph, it is not to be overthrown; and what the world calls defeat with them is a happy everybody to make preparations for Winter. fate in this life compared to success bought by Papa has been filling the coal-bins with coal their sacrifice. But it certainly has been acand the wood-shed with wood, and mamma is cording to my observation that men of really very busy making warm clothes for the chil- Christ-like principles have not been most prosdren to wear. Frank has been getting out his pered in the world; they have not heaped up skates to see if they have grown rusty, and riches, nor have they so much as, reasonably,

Tell your boys that they must be true and rival is sure. While we are getting ready to honest because they love truth and honesty, meet him, the children of the forests are also and that they must love them because God remaking arrangements to defend themselves quires them to do so. Tell them that when from his cold blasts. The woods are holding a the time comes in which business is conducted carnival before they go into Winter quarters. as Christ would conduct it, were He on earth The trees are dressing themselves in the fash- and engaged in worldly affairs, then honesty ionable colors-scarlet, old gold, yellow, and will be the best policy, but that now it is not brown-and dancing about to the music of the always so; that there are thousands of cases, wind. They intend to have a frolicsome time every day, in which this is proved, considering while they can. The squirrels have taken up the present life only; and that as surely as the frolic too, and are whisking their tails they live, they will be tested, and severely about while they gather the ripe nuts and hide tested. Tell them that cases may arise in them away to eat in the long, cold Winter which firm adherence to good principles in months. They have made their houses in the business or in politics, may cost them all they hollow of the trees, and put double-doors in have in the world; but that this should make front of them, and defended their doors from no difference with them; that they should the weather by a kind of canopy or shed so never falter, let consequences be what they constructed that no water can come in even in may. This sort of meat will make strong the most driving storm. I suspect these little characters. What is too generally given (I

It is with solemn and most sorrowful feeling boys and girls who have been in the woods that I thus write. Few-so I sincerely hopegathering nuts. Perhaps they have had very have had more occasion to know that it is all grave and anxious faces when they saw the too true. With ministers and with people, with large bags and baskets of nuts which the boys men and with women, with old and with young, the highest rule—when the screws are put on in earnest-is policy instead of principle. Every one of us has need to watch and test self, lest

Tell your girls that they are right in thinking that a quiet, unpretending, industrious, frugal, faithful, pious girl, fitted to make a happy home and a respected husband, and worthy of the best love and friendship of the best manly heart, is altogether liable to be passed by in favor of the foolish, lazy, lavish butterfly of fashion and society (who will bitterly avenge her); but that she is not placed on earth for the purpose of finding husband or home, and that eternal life is the prize for which she must ning water, so they can float their lumber down strive and labor. If worldly prosperity does come to a man who has a higher aim than that, and who is faithful to his aim, and if a good husband and happy home are given to the woman whose chief desire and aim are to please the Lord, so much the better. If not, they will not be crushed; they have a better AUGUSTA MOORE

THE ALPHABET OF THE ANIMALS. Alligator, Beetle, Porcupine, Whale, Bobolink, Panther, Dragon-fly, Snail Crocodile, Monkey, Buffalo, Hare, Dromedary, Leopard, Mud-turtle, Bear, Elephant, Badger, Pelican, Ox, Flying-fish, Reindeer, Anaconda, Fox, ea-pig, Dolphin, Antelope, Go Humming-bird, Weasel, Pickerel, Moose, Ibex, Rhinoceros, Owl, Kangaroo, Jackal, Opossum, Toad, Cockatoo Kingfisher, Peacock, Ant-eater, Bat, Lizard, Ichneumon, Honey-bee, Rat Mocking-bird, Camel, Grasshopper, Mouse, Nightingale, Spider, Cuttlefish, Grouse, Ocelot, Pheasant, Wolverine, Auk, Perlwinkle, Ermine, Katydid, Hawk, Quail, Hippopotamus, Armadillo, Moth, Rattlesnake, Lion, Woodpecker, Sloth, Salamander, Goldfinch, Angle-worm, Dog, Tiger, Flamingo, Scorpion, Frog, Unicorn, Ostrich, Nautilus, Mole, Viper, Gorilla, Basilisk, Sole, Whippoorwill, Beaver, Centipede, Fawn, Xantho, Canary, Polliwog, Swan, Yellowhammer, Eagle, Hyena, Lark, Zebra, Chameleon, Butterfly, Shark —W. H. K. in Cincinnati

A BUDDHIST ORDINATION SERVICE

to a vine lions.

A very interesting ceremony took place at Kushan Monastery on the night of the 15th of The occasion was the initiation of thir Carolina, and which could not have been in his crop more than six hours. The distance travelled several hundred miles for the purpose. The strictly religious function com-menced at about 8 P. M. More than three hundred priests were in attendance, and the "ordination" service was conducted by the abbot, a solemn-visaged, but by no means unprepossessing old gentleman. The pal feature of the ceremony consisted in burn-ing several small holes, varying from three to nine in number, on the clean shaven cranium of each of the candidates. This painful operation was performed by the abbot, and appeared to make some of the novices wince, but the bulk of them submitted to the severe discipline without any show of repugnance. In reply to a question, one of these "newly ordained" monks the top of whose skull was a mass of fresh burnt sores, explained that, if the heart of the aspiring bonze were only true, Buddha would protect him from acute pain, but that bad men could not endure the torture. "For my own part," said this modest divine, "I went through the ordeal like a rock."

> Some boys recently dragged out of the bed of the river near Stillwater Village one of Burgoyne's four-pounder iron cannons, which lain there for nearly 103 years. It is in a



FARMER'S DEPARTMENT.

SELECTING SEED CORN.

This is one of the most important steps in the production of a successful corn crop. If we fail to put good seed in the ground we have no right to look for a good crop. We should always select the largest and longest ears, and take pains and get those with a good depth of kernel. Many think a small cob and a long grain are essential. I prefer a large cob to a small one. It is true there is a greater length of kernel on a small cob than on a large one, but the kernel of the large cob has a greater breadth, as the corn of sixteen or twenty rows has a larger circle to fill up on a large cob than it has on a small one. I think it too plain a proposition to waste words in discussing that is less room for corn on a large than on small cob. I am in favor of the large cob, as

idle of the ear, or shall we plant the whole? I have heard it claimed that to produce perfect corn we should plant all. This last season the experiment was tried on my farm in this wise: After the seed corn had been selected the buts and tips were shelled off, and the question came up as to planting the whole. I made the proposition that twenty rows be planted through the middle of a field of 115 acres of the corn shelled from the buts and tips. The fesult showed a poor yield of poor corn. This experiment is quite enough for me. Hereafter I shall shell the butts and tips and plant only the even kernels that grow upon the centre of the ear.—Nebraska Farmer.

HORSES AT COUNTY FAIRS.

A correspondent of the Country Gentleman does not like the idea of using agricultural fairs for horse racing. He thinks many of the fairs this Fall have not been successful because of the trotting business. He says further:
Professional trotters, with splints and spavins, distanced in big races, make the circuit of the county fairs, and take the premiums, to the disgust of home talent and the damage of blic morals. The Wyoming County fair was public morals. The wyoming country held the first week of September, the busiest week of the year, so that the circuit riders week of the year, so that the circuit riders are interested to the year. could get round to their other appointments. The trot was about as usual; the show very

nearly a failure. This exactly describes many ther county fairs.

Fairs should call out the best specimens in every department of agriculture, horticulture, floriculture, and mechanism, that people seeing good thing may imitate it. Especially should they be made attractive to persons of culture and refinement, who would derive real delight from the priceless products of farm, garden, shops, factories and studios. The social features, most important of all, would be great-

ly improved if fairs were properly conducted.

Trials of speed may not be condemned, but ckeys and blacklegs should not manage the If the rewards were offered for trotting five mile heats, two in the wagon, encouragement would be given to useful animals; breeders would be put on the right track, and the out-lay justified. But short spurts, light weights and high premiums, damage, dwarf and de-moralize our stock of horses, and on the whole I am forced to believe the "agricultural horse trot" an unmitigated nuisance.

The walking gait is of all gaits the one to be encouraged. A horse can walk five miles in an hour, and has done it; such a horse is worth more than Maud S, St. Julien, and Bonner's team all put together—he would probably walk to San Francisco quicker than either of them could trot there. Walking is the gait, and the sole gait for the farm. Why will farmers stand by the hour and elongate their necks like a Shanghai rooster, to get a glimpse of a wheezportant performances? The walking action is not inconsistent with great strength, endurance and beauty. Look at the picture of a trotting it handsome? Can these animals draw a big load? Can they bear the rough and tumble of life like a Norman-French? Bred for extremest speed, they become what no sensible man wants. Whoever wishes to go faster than ten miles an hour should go on the cars or send by telegraph. Let us have a hymmetrical decile strong active enduring beauty of design, and is used not only for pasymmetrical, docile, strong, active, enduring orse of all work, and give the big premiums

district who prepared tables, decorations and entertainment—music and speaking were pro-Why not combine this with an exhibition of choice products of the farm and the factory?

SABBATH MORNING IN THE COUNTRY.

How glorious dawrs the Sabbath morn, On hill, and dale, and rural home! New joy comes with the morning light. After sleeping peaceful all the night.

Awakened by the sweet birds singing,
New mercles every morning bringing, Sunlight through the forests beaming Hills in golden radiance gleaming, The flowers are freshest at the dawn, When opening buds are sweet with balm. White fleecy clouds sail in the sky ike voyagers to worlds on high, Thile hearts arise in prayer and praise h every sun on Summer days, holy calm serene and still, the sheep bells tinkle on the hill, and down the lane the cows are going where grass is green, and waters flowing to shouting boys, or weary ones, recalled to work when Sabbath comes, weet day of rest, when skies are blue, and fields and flowers are wet with dew. ho can revile in doubt and scorning The sees new mercles every morning?
The can doubt the Bible story, ne firmament declares His glory ?andeur over earth and sky, n none can doubt, and none deny; ever falling wonderous plan, above the works and powers of man: t time to contemplate in gladness, rise o'er care and doubt and sadness; n rest and peace and hope are given uide us to the gate of Heaven. WILLIAM LAMBIE.

anti, Mich., Oct. 14, 1880.

CABBAGE FOR FATTENING STOCK. the New England Homestead several ago it was stated that English cattle amend feeding cabbage to stock, that they will take on more fat on cabnixed with fine cut wheat, straw, and ake, than upon any other feed. My exsays a correspondent, has led me, investigating its philosophy, to a firm investigating its philosophy, to a firm this doctrine. In fact, my cows will seem to get fat on cabbage, and the nilk will fall off fully one-third, when I e early Fall cabbage feed for hay and ter in the season. Further, I find upon atton that cabbage, according to Johnsone of the most nutritious crops we had has great value for feeding, especialish cows. Fighty-nine per centum is ilch cows. Eighty-nine per centum is ut of the dry matter of the cabbage

age quality, the nutritive power is to be estimated chiefly by the amount of starch and gluten it contains," and in an annexed table he shows that wheat and corn yield nearly equal weather Stations in Mexico.—It is proposquantities of this kind of nourishment, oats as wheat or corn. So much for quantity and quality in the cabbage.

has extended over several years, leads us to the conclusion that cabbage is good to fat animals on, and we furthermore agree with the Irishman who exclaimed "Cabbage is a very plentiful thing to have in the family."

HEALTH PARAGRAPHS.

DAMPENING THE AIR .- As the cold weather draws nigh we urge the importance of providing ample moisture in all rooms heated by swe there is a larger yield of corn. Shall stoves, furnaces, steam pipes, or hot water pipes. The Agriculturist frequently emphasizes this idea. There are sound scientific reasons for it, as well as in the results of practical experience. Every degree of heat added to the atmosphere in a room gives it a power of absorbing and secreting moisture. The air in a room twenty by twenty feet, ten feet high, at 32°, and holds secretes about 13 pints of water. The same air heated to 70°, secretes upwards of two quarts of water, and unless this is supplied, it is hungry for more water, absorbs it from every accessible source, from the furnibreathing organs — the mouth, throat, lungs, leaving them dry and husky. There-lungs, leaving them dry and husky. There-lungs the same time. atmosphere.

WATER AT MEALS .- Dr. S. G. Webber, in the a remedy of disease, and opposes the abstinence from drinking at meals, advocated by many, as injurious. Among patients who have come under Dr. Webber's care affected with "symptons of an undefined character, a vague nrest and disquiet showing itself by discomfort or even pain, sometimes in one place, sometimes in another," with constipation and an unhealthy hue of the skin, he has found that many were accustomed to take less than the usual average quantity of drink. In such cases he would prescribe an increased quantity of drink, with beneficial effects in increased erspiration, and the decrease or disappearance f the unpleasant symptoms. The waste of tissue-changes in the system passes into the blood, and leaves the system only in solution. This, Dr. Webber maintains, cannot take place unless enough water is taken. Further, "water taken with the food favors digestion; when taken into the stomach, a part is absorbed by the gastric vessels, carrying with it the soluble constituents of the food. So much as is not immediately absorbed assists in softening and breaking up the larger particles of food, and thus aids in the gastric digestion by facilitating the action of the gastric fluids." It also makes it easier to keep the bowels regular. In esti-mating the quantity of water to be taken daily, shanghai rooster, to get a glimpae of a wheezing, slender, ill-shaped trotting nag, when the managers of the exhibition utterly ignore the kind of travel that most concerns him? Why don't farmers bring forward their good walkers, insist on exhibiting them at the fairs, and claim the highest premiums for the most imor the equivalent of eight or nine coffee-cups, of drink.

pering walls but also largely in the upholstery of sofas and chairs. Mr. Thomas J. Spear of Can we not reform our fairs? How would it do have a festival and an exhibition at the other new material for paper-making purposes. same time? The farmers of the town of Mt. It grows with great rapidity, requires no re-Morris appointed committees for each school planting after having been once started on a piece of ground, needs no cultivation, enriches the soil, and is mostly fiber. An aere planted vided, and the last of August a great multitude assembled in a grove and had a good time. eight or ten tons of fiber.

IMITATION GLASS WINDOWS. - Stained-glass windows which are frequently seen in churches Let us all strive to improve in everything, and handsome mansions nowadays, would helping others to improve, and contribute to each other's enjoyment. price only somewhat lower. Many, however, who cannot afford the real stained-glass, can have an admirable imitation of it, now coming into vogue, which is produced by pasting over common glass windowpanes thin sheets of silk paper printed with brilliant oil colors in various tasteful designs. This device is said to produce the full effects of costly colored glass. Any one having ordinary skill can readily ap-

ply the colored sheets to the glass. THE GULF STREAM .- One of the indications that a ship has reached the edge of the Gulf Stream is the gulf-weed, as it is called, floating by, first in small patches and then in masses. growing larger and larger and more frequent, and giving the idea that land is not far distant, when perhaps it is yet many hundred miles away. The origin of the guif-weed has been a subject of much speculation, the first and natural conjecture being that it was kelp torn off the reefs washed by the southern portion of the current; but it now seems more probable that the weed is generated on the surface, and is in every sense of the term an aquatic plant. It is studded with berries like seed-pods, which are really air-floats, without which it would sink, while later investigations have shown that some of the sea-birds deposit their eggs in nests formed in the weed, and thus their young are literally rocked in the cradle of the

ELECTRICITY IN SNOW AND RAIN. -So constanty is the air charged with electricity, according to Prof. Tait, that on specially fine days, when large separate clouds are floating along, each as it comes near produces a marked effect on the electrometer. On such a day a steady decomposition of water has been obtained by the electricity collected by means of a fine wire twisted around the string of a kite. Falling rain-drops are sometimes so strongly charged with electricity as to give a spark just before they touch the ground. A French observer last Fall noticed that his umbrella was so electrified by a light fall of snow that he could draw sparks from it with his finger. Prof. Tait himself relates that during a heavy storm of sleet and hall, when there was no lightning or electricity collected by means of a fine wire

Johnston, one-fourth of which only is nitrogen, three per centum is fat, and the rest twenty-one per centum mineral matter. The same authority says: "In the quantity of food capadian tribes. West of the Mississippi the name of Indian tribes. West of the Mississippi the name of the first of authority says: "In the quantity of food capable of yielding nourishment to an imals, which can be obtained from an acre of land of average quality, the nutritive power is to be estimated by the mississippi the name of the distinct of distinct of the mississippi the name of distinct of distinct of the opinion that the case can be obtained from an acre of land of average quality, the nutritive power is to be estimated of the mississippi the name of distinct of distinct of the opinion that the case country then under the authority of France, and Mexico reaches as far north as the latitude plaintiff when travelling was assaulted and inof Boston, including the great State of Cali-

ed to establish a number of stations through one-half more, and cabbage six times as much Mexico for the uniform record of observations on the temperature, pressure, rain-fall, vegeta-tion, etc. Attention will also be given to the on the whole, experience in feeding, which state of the crops and the prices of grain and other commodities as affected by the weather. This will bring nearly the whole North American continent under systematic observation. .

of last week seven large crates of salmon eggs arrived from California. They contained 100,-000 eggs by measure. They were about the size of peas, and of a beautiful amber color, resembling currants more than fish eggs. They are all repacked here in refrigerating boxes and chipped as follows: To varies in Boxing 300. shipped as follows: To parties in Berlin, 300,-000; in Germany, 50,000; Freiburg, in Baden, 50,000; Societe d'Acclimatization, Paris, 100,000; Government of the Netherlands, 100,000; Bergen op Zoom, Holland, 100,000. They were obtained by the United States Fish Commission in the mountains of Shasta county, California, on the head waters of the McCloud River, and are only a small p rtion of the shipment which has just been distributed at Chicago to many of the States and Territories.

THE HEAT YIELDED BY THE SUN.—Since there is every reason to believe that the sun's radia-

to 70°, two quarts of water should be evaporated into the room. The strong objections some have to warm-air heaters have arisen mainly from this cause. In stowe heated rooms there from this cause. In stove-heated rooms there should usually be an evaporating surface of photosphere, and it would constitute an envelwater equal to one square foot for every twelve ope more than a mile in thickness, through feet square of flooring, and more if the water which the solar fire would still thaw out its is not on a hot place enough to keep it rapidly way in the same two hours and thirteen miners a large number being required, for the reason evaporating. Plants in a room are mainly devaporating. Plants in a room are mainly devaporating. evaporating. Plants in a room are mainly destroyed, or have a sickly growth, because the warm air becomes too dry and sucks out the very juices of the plants. In a warm room, a large towel frequently wet and wrung out so as large towel frequently wet and wrung out so as large towel frequently wet and wrung out so as large towel frequently wet and wrung out so as large towel frequently wet and wrung out so as large towel frequently wet and wrung out so as large towel frequently wet and wrung out so as large towel frequently wet and wrung out so as large towel frequently wet and wrung out so as large towel frequently wet and wrung out so as large towel frequently wet and wrung out so as large towel frequently wet and wrung out so as large towel frequently wet and wrung out so as large towel frequently wet and wrung out so as large towel frequently wet and wrung out so as large towel frequently wet and wrung out so as advancing point would be melted off as fast as varies according to Herschel's determinations, of more than forty feet a minute. Herschel continues that, if this ice were for and one in the morning. All bills and reports, without regard to length, are issued every morning at six o'clock. It goes to press at one in the morning. All bills and reports, without regard to length, are issued terminations, of more than forty feet a minute. large towel frequently wet and wrung out so as not to drip, and hung over a chair back near the stove; will make a marked difference in the comfortable feeling and healthfulness of the atmosphere. solid column of ice from the earth to the sun, WATER AT MEALS.—Dr. S. G. Webber, in the Archives of Medicine for August, attributes a considerable value to water as a preventive and a remedy of disease, and opposes the abstillions of miles, and if then the sun should concentrate his power upon it, it would dissolve and melt, not in an hour nor a minute, but in a single second; one swing of the pendulum, and it would be water; seven more, and it would be

dissipated in vapor. In formulating this last statement we have however, employed, not Herschel's figures, but those resulting from later observations, which increase the solar radiation about twenty-five per cent., giving filty feet, and not forty feet, as the thickness of the ice-crust which the sun would melt off of his own surface in a minute. An easy calculation shows that to produce this amount of heat by combustion would require the hourly burnin; of a layer of anthracite coal about sixteen feet (five metres) thick over the entire surface of the sun-four-fifths of a ton per hour on each square foot of surface least eight times as much as the consumption of more than seven thousand horse-power or

art. It is equivalent to a continuous evolution every square foot of the sun's whole area. As to be one of 2,000 persons to pay off the Sir William I homson has shown, the sun, if it debt. It would cost about \$8,000 each. were composed or solid coal and produced its theat by combustion, would burn out in less than six thousand years.—From "The Sun's Heat," by Prof. C. A. Young, in Popular Science 550 miles apart. Monthly for November.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Indian Cake (no butter).-One pint meal, one cup flour, one egg, or two if liked; one tea-spoonful cream of tartar, one-half teaspoonful soda; mix soft with milk and bake in a hot

TEA CAKE (cheap and good).-Two cups sugar, one cup milk, one egg, heaping tablespoon of butter, small teaspoon of soda, nutmeg, flour to make about like soft gingerbread.

FRESHENING SALT FISH .- Many persons who lin. This paper unites strength of texture with beauty of design, and is used not only for paright way and a wrong way to do it. Any person who has seen the process of evaporation going on at salt works, knows that the salt fails to the bottom. Just so it is in a pan where your mackerel lies soaking; and as it lies with the skin side down, the salt will fall to the skin and there remain; when if placed with the flesh down the salt falls to the bottom of the pan, and the fish comes out freshened as it should be. It the other case it is nearly as

en the house No. 208 Seventeenth street, and pro-pose to enter upon a somewhat larger scheme in connection with the school. A number of out to slay him, but are too nervous to aim girls are to be taken into the house, and regularly trained in all branches of domestic service. The only conditions of acceptance otherwise than a satisfactory bodily condition, will be a good moral character, vouched for by their mluister or the superintendent of the Sunday-school which they attend, and a willingness to bind themselves to the service of the school for one year. In return, in addition to their training they are to receive two suits of clothes which they will be taught to make, and one dollar a week. Girls who acquire the necessary training in less time will be provided with sary training in less time will be provided with places in families, their wages, however, going to the Association until the end of the year, they still receiving their stipulated one dollar a week. Miss Juliet Corson, who is installed in the house, will give the cooking lessons five days of the week, and superintend the project, a matron having been engaged who will attend to the immediate wants of the inmates. For the cooking department the first floor has been set aside, with the necessary tables, shining utensils and gas stoves. Workmen are now overhauling the house and putting it into a thorough state of repair. By the first of November the school will be regularly opened.

TRAVELLING ON THE LORD'S DAY.

A case just decided by the Massachusetts this doctrine. In fact, my cows will seem to get fat on cabbage, and the lem to get fat on cabbage, according to Johnin the season. Further, I find upon that cabbage, according to Johnine of the most nutritious crops we has great value for feeding, especialche cows. Eighty-nine per centum is starch, sugar, rum (no and Liebig maintains that these per centum is starch, sugar, rum (no and Liebig maintains that these per centum is starch, sugar, rum (no and Liebig maintains that these per centum is starch, sugar, rum (no and Liebig maintains that these per centum is starch, sugar, rum (no and Liebig maintains that these per centum is starch, sugar, rum (no and Liebig maintains that these per centum is starch, sugar, rum (no and Liebig maintains that these per centum is starch, sugar, rum (no and Liebig maintains that these per centum is starch, sugar, rum (no and Liebig maintains that these per centum is starch, sugar, rum (no and Liebig maintains that these per centum is starch, sugar, rum (no and Liebig maintains that these per centum is also and the construction of animal of the dry matter of the cabbage per centum is a starch, sugar, rum (no and Liebig maintains that these per centum is a starch, sugar, rum (no and Liebig maintains that these per centum is a starch, sugar, rum (no and Liebig maintains that these per centum is a starch, sugar, rum (no and Liebig maintains that these per centum is starch, sugar, rum (no and Liebig maintains that these per centum is starch, sugar, rum (no and Liebig maintains that these per centum is starch, sugar, rum (no and Liebig maintains that these per centum is starch, sugar, rum (no and Liebig maintains that these per centum is starch, sugar, rum (no and Liebig maintains that these per centum is starch, sugar, rum (no and Liebig maintains that these per centum is starch, sugar, rum (no and Liebig maintains that these per centum is starch, sugar, rum (no and Liebig maintains that these per centum is starch, sugar, rum (no and Liebig maintains that these per centum is

jured by a dog, for whose acts the defendant is responsible. The act of travelling had no tendency to produce the assault or the consequent injury; and therefore, though the plaintiff was travelling in violation of law, it does not defeat his right of recovery. White vs. Lang. Opinion by Morton, J.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING. The Government Printingoffice is the largest establishment of the kind in the world. When-Salmon Eggs for Europe.—Tuesday morning ever an important building is erected by government, some regard is had to architectural done here. All the printing required by government, for each of the departments; astronomical observations of the observatory; reports of census; Medical and Surgical History of the War; reports of the Paris and other Ex positions; Geneva Arbitration, in English, French, and Portuguese; professional papers of the Bureau of Engineers of the War Department; Ship Canal Expeditions; Coast Survey; Surveys of Expeditions sent to Explore the Territories; catalogues of United States Libraries—one or more in each department, as well as the Congressional Library, and that of the Surgeon-General's Office—in pned, it is nungry for more water, absorbs it from every accessible source, from the furniture, from our bodies, and especially from the breathing organs—the mouth, throat, and lungs, leaving them dry and husky. There-the mouth, throat, and lungs, leaving them dry and husky. There-the mouth is a material source, from the first surface and the surfa mammoth concern. Over fifty presses of every pattern and adapted to every style of work, are to be seen on the first floor. On the second are 300 stands, proof-reading rooms, electro and stereotype foundry and offices of the Congressional Printer. On the third floor is the bindery, including embossing, numbering, pag-ing, ruling, stamping, stitching and marbling. yet there is much manual labor to be performed, particularly in the folding of books, stitching, and the like. The office sometimes turns out a million books in a year.

ONE THING AND ANOTHER.

The population of the world, according to Dr. Behm and Prof. Wagner, is 1,455,923,500. Mr. Bell of telephone fame has been offered a professorship in the Johns-Hopkins Univer

In the New Haven and the Washington schools the experiment of half-day's attendance for primary pupils, is proving a success. The tonnage of English sailing vessels has decreased by about 500,000 since 1870, but steam tonnage has increased by about 1,400,-

A number of Boston firms use paper boxes coated inside with rosin and paraffine, for anof the most powerful blast-furnace known to nually packing 3,500,000 pounds of cod and other boneless fish.

George W. Jones of Tennessee has offered to be one of 2,000 persons to pay off the State Albert H. Latham, a telegraph operator at

Out of 1.090 cows in Brooklyn, which were ently examined under direction of the Board of Health, nine were found suffering from pleuro-pneumonia. The whole number of cows in

the city is about 2,000. Charles A. Dana, elitor of The New York struction of a cave for the cultivation of mushrooms. He has employed a professional mushroom-grower to take charge of it, and to introduce a new industry into this country.

The largest hog in the country is a Poland-China, four years old this Spring, lately on exhibition at Junction City, Kansas. His length is 7 feet; girth of neck, 6½ feet; girth of chest, 7½ feet; girth of centre, 8 feet; width across the hips, 30 inches; and weight, 1,532

Ex-Gov. Horatio Seymour recently attended the golden wedding of his cousin, ex-Chief-Justice Origen S. Seymour of Connecticut, at Litchfield, Conn. There were also present Gov. Andrews and ex-Govs. Ingersoll and English of Connecticut, and many State Judges.

A savage black wolf has captured Montgom ery county, Pa. He escaped from an exhibit or's cage, and took to the woods. He emerges the New York Cooking School.—The ladies of which Mrs. R. L. Stuart is president, have taken the house No. 208 Seventeenth street. had been confidently set on him. Hunters go well, and at last accounts he had not been hit.

An Irish clergyman's daughter, aged twelve, said to her father the other day that a certain consequential person was "a baste." Sharp parental reproof being promptly administered,

Mrs. Lydia Graham, the oldest person in Cayuga county, N. Y., died recently in Port Byron, aged 104 years, 5 months, and 26 days. She was born in New Jersey in 1776; in 1796 married Henry Graham, who died in 1860, aged 90; and had lived in the county since 1812. Of twelve children, four survive her. For half a century she was a member of the Baptist Church, but about four years ago joined the Presby verians. The funeral was made an important occasion, being attended by hundreds of people from all the surrounding country. The village cornet band led the funeral cortege, playing a dirge and other funeral music.

Chester Dixon, a Choctaw Indian, aged seventeen, killed a squaw. It is believed that he was temporarily insane, but no such defence was interposed at his trial, and he was convicted of murder. The sentence was that he ing upon the Sunday laws. Plaintiff was driving his horse and buggy along the public highway in Boston on Sunday, not upon a work of necessity or mercy, when defendant's dog jumped at the horse's head, frightening him, and causing him to be unmanageable, so that he over turned plaintiff's has been able to be punished with death. He consulted with the meantime he was allowed to go free, on his pledge that he would present himself at the appointed time to be punished with death. He quietly made the arrangements for his own functional property as he had and to consulted with the consulted with the meantime he was allowed to go free, on his pledge that he would present himself at the meantime he was allowed to go free, on his pledge that he would present himself at the appointed time to be punished with death. He quietly made the arrangements for his own functional property as he had and the arrangement of the public high way in Boston on Sunday, not upon a work of necessity or mercy, when defendant's dog jumped at the horse's head, frightening him, and causing him to be unmanageable, so that he over the meantime he was allowed to go free, on his pledge that he would present himself at the appointed time to be punished with death. He quietly made the arrangements for his own functional property and the meantime he was allowed to go free, on his pledge that he would present himself at the meantime he was allowed to go free, on his pledge that he would present himself at the meantime he was allowed to go free, on his pledge that he would present himself at the meantime he was allowed to go free, on his pledge that he would present himself at the meantime he was allowed to go free, on his pledge that he would present himself at the meantime he was allowed to go free, on his pledge that he would present himself at the meantime he was allowed to go free, on his pledge that he would present himself at the meantime he was allowed to go free, on his pledge that he would present himself at the meantime he was allowed to go





ions, and to which ladies are especially subject, car lways be relieved, and their recurrence prevented, by the use of TARBANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT.

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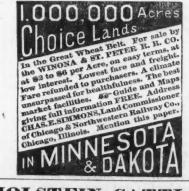






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LETTER FROM CHICAGO. A Regretful Farewell.

At a meeting of the Chicago Presbytery, last Monday morning, which was called for the purpose, the pastoral relation which for more than twelve years had subsisted between Dr. Mitchell and the First church, was dis solved, and he was dismissed to the Presbytery of Cleveland. This correspondent is now not the oldest man, but the oldest settled pastor in the Presbytery, and the oldest but four in the Protestant ministry of the city. Bishop Cheney of the Reformed Episcopal, Dr. Locke of the Episcopal, Dr. Goodwin of the Congregational, and Dr. Ryder of the Universalist Church, are the only pastors in the city whose periods of settlement over their churches have been longer than his. I have witnessed, therefore, many changes, some of which have involved painful separations. But the withdrawai of Dr. Mitchell from this to another field of labor, is the most painful separation of all. It must involve for him the sundering of many ties, and there could be no justification for it, save the one reason that he gives, and that is that he hopes by the change to prolong his years, and thus his usefulness.

The record of Dr. Mitchell's work in this city is on high; the story of it cannot be adequately told by any of his brethren here, how ever intimate with him, or familiar with his work. His labors in his own church, in the famous "Railroad Mission" which his church supported, in Presbytery and Synod, and for every good cause in the city, have been abundant and fruitful. In dismissing him, the Presbytery adopted and spread upon their records resolutions which bear testimony to the esteem and affection in which he is held by his breth ren, and which assure the church so sorely be reaved of a beloved pastor, of their sympathy and prayers. It is a serious embarrassment of our work that two of our strongest and best churches-the First and the Second-should both be without pastors at the same time. May the Lord soon send them men who shall be worthy successors of those who have served these respective churches as pastors! They cannot reasonably ask for anything better.

Heresy-hunting. There is hardly another word in the language which is used with less discrimination than this word "heresy-hunting." It is legitimatedone, is no doubt true. Whoever does it deserves to be reproachfully called a heresyhunter. But often the term is applied opprobriously in cases where it requires no hunting elared his purpose to hold, not his opinions memories. only, but his pulpit-than depose him. And

odist clergyman of this city. nent Future Punishment and the from the Church. He refused to do so, and stand him, all idea of His substitutionary suffering, coarsely calling any view of the Atonement which involves substitution, "the butcher theory." On the question of Inspiration, his and that souls will suffer so long as they sin; but he says "that souls go out of this world free," to turn to God whenever they will, which seems to indicate a stronger belief in the plenary ability of man than in the plenary inspiration of the Scriptures. The Advance is altogether just, if it does not put the case too mildly, in saying editorially of Dr. Thomas that if isterial brethren, or over-scrupulous about putting the best face on their beliefs, he is at least anxious to put the best look he can on skeptieism, and even infidelity." Much of his repufor what nobody ever doubted.

Two Opinions. world has never yet been converted by indefiniteness. Every successful religious movement clear, and were clearly avowed." Per contra, Prof. Swing, in his sermon last Sunday, argued that "indefiniteness is to be the quality of the ready in the world, he declared to be Beecher, Farrar, Stanley, and Matthew Arnold, who, he said, are "filled with the spirit and words of indefiniteness." And he exhorts his hearers: Dream not, my friends, that the exact teachings of the older schools will establish your ter mystic. A Terrible Shipwreck.

the loss of the Alpena, a large side-wheel steam- anecdotage. er, one of the staunchest and finest vessels on All the Boards of the Church were very ably seventy miles. Monday great anxiety began part in making the meeting a blessed success. by. It is not known how many passengers were tion which they gave us. And for myself I say in his fifty-second year.

Farel Hart and his young and beautiful wife, ful home. whom he had married but two days before at White Pigeon, Mich. Mr. Hart was a graduate of our Seminary, and was licensed by our Presbytery. At the time of his death he was a member of the Presbytery of Kalamazoo, but was school publications of D. C. Cook. His venerable father, to whom this bereavement will be almost insupportable, is honorably retired from active service as a Presbyterian minister, and resides with his son-in-law, the Rev. John C. Hill of Adrian.

When the fate of the Alpena was certainly known, the Synod of Illinois North was in session at Kankakee. Its business was arrested as announcement of the awful disaster was made, and Dr. Herrick Johnson led the Synod in a tender and earnest prayer, wherein the bereaved were specially remembered. Resolutions were also adopted bearing testimony to the worth of Mr. Hart, and offering sympathy to his relatives and those of his wife, in their sud-CLEMENT. den and overwhelming sorrow. Chicago, Ill., Oct. 22d, 1880.

A MODEL MEETING OF SYNOD. By Anson Smyth, D.D.

Cleveland, Oct. 23, 1880. Dear Dr. Field: The one subject which more than any other I am always reluctant to write up, is the doings of almost any ecclesiastical body, be it Presbytery, Synod, or any other description of "Church Court." That term, Church Court, I now write for the first time, and mean never to do so again. It is an abomination to me, for it does not sound at all like the Gospel or the style used by the Lord Jesus. It brings to my mind thoughts of the courthouse, with judges and juries, with lawvers sitting with feet on the tables and mouths full of cross-questions and tobacco; with their criminal clients between them, surrounded by a motley crowd of bummers and good-for-nothings generally. I am a firm believer in the Presbytery, and whose work comprises both Home necessity and rightfulness of that which is in-

dislike the term itself. I do not like to write what most people will not care to read, and judging other people by myself, I conclude that the articles in a paper ly used only when the published opinions of a which relate the doings of ecclesiastical bodies suspected or accused party are carefully hunted are the things which are read, if read at all, through, and his words subjected to a kind of with the least interest. But there are meetthumbserew torture, to make them yield up a ings of this sort which are of exceptional interheretical meaning. That this is sometimes est; and such, to a good degree, was the meeting of the Synod of Cleveland, held on Tuesday,

tended by the term "Church Court," but I do

Wednesday, and Thursday of the present week. We met in the fine old town of Salem, Columbiana county, half-way between Cleveland and at all to find the heresy, because it is openly Pittsburgh, and within the limits of the Presavowed and gloried in. That his brethren bytery of Mahoning. Many thanks are due to should then take up and deal with the offend- our good brother, Rev. Dr. H. B. Fry, who, like er, is a reason for commending rather than him of the ancient Salem, is "the priest of the condemning them. The recent case in the most high God"; and to his Session, for the Presbytery of Buffalo is a case in point. It admirable arrangements made for our enterwas a manifest duty of that body to take the tainment. Nothing could exceed the system action they did. Wisely offering the erring and excellence of the plan adopted. I presume brother the opportunity to withdraw from the that I express the opinions of all my brethren Church, even though process against him had when I say that I brought from Salem thoughts been begun, they could do no less-after he de- which will ever remain to me the most pleasing

Then, the proceedings of the Synod bore but for this they were bitterly denounced as her- faint resemblance to the old-fashioned manner, esy-hunters, as though it required hunting to when a dry routine of formalities occupied the find the heresy, and by none more bitterly or time, blunted the wits and deadened the hearts repeatedly than by Dr. H. W. Thomas, a Meth- of the ministers and elders assembled. It was more like a missionary convention, or a meet-And now Dr. Thomas, his friends, and some ing whose set purpose was to promote the glory of the secular papers of the city, are rebuking of God in the salvation of souls. The judicial the Methodist Rock River Conference, which committee had no business put into their hands, met in this city, as a body of heresy-hunters. and while the ordinary routine matters of im-That body has provided for an early arraign- portance received all due attention, four-fifths ment of Dr. Thomas himself on charges of of the time were given to reports and addresses heresy, involving such fundamental doctrines upon Church work, and to devotional exercises. Tuesday evening the spacious church was Inspiration of the Scriptures. Dr. Thomas af- filled by members of the Synod and others, who firms, and his brethren deny, that he is "with- came to hear the annual sermon, preached by in the pale of a progressive orthodoxy." By a the retiring moderator. His text was "But vote of 110 to 47, they asked him to withdraw blessed are your eyes, for they see; and your ears, for they hear," &c. The sermon might now he is to be tried. He avows his belief in have been a great deal better, [our readers the Atonement; and while strongly affirming will surmise that the writer was himself the the divinity of Christ, he rejects, if I under-preacher.-Ep. Evan. and the preacher was afflicted with severe hoarseness; still the good people heard him with commendable patience. After the sermon, the Lord's Supper was administered in a most impressive and solemn view seems to be substantially Coleridgean- manner, Drs. Reid of Steubenville, Dickson of bles. The scenes on the special car are reported that, namely, of accepting as inspired what Cadiz, and Alexander of St. Clairsville, adminfinds him. He believes in Future Punishment, istering. Rev. Alexander B. Maxwell of Leetonia, was chosen moderator for the ensuing year, and the Rev. Charles S. Pomeroy, D.D.

Stated Clerk for five years. I shall not attempt to detail, or retail, what was done during Wednesday and Thursday, further than to touch briefly a few salient points. In behalf of the Freedmen's cause, Dr. E. E. Swift of Allegheny made an address he is not "over-careful about offending his min- of great interest, and we were happy to see this good and good-looking brother with us. At the proper time Secretary Kendall made things lively for Home Missions. His style and manner are too well known to the readers tation as an intrepid thinker has been won by of The Evangelist to require description. After denying what nobody ever believed, and by he left us, Dr. Grimes expressed the wish that stoutly contending, as for some bold heresy, when Dr. Kendall shall die, his soul might from thirty-five to forty pounds of steam; her pass into some other body, and continue in the Home missionary service. God grant us At the late Unitarian Conference at Saratoga all the Kendall spirit and power; but I am not the preacher of the opening sermon said: "The so much of a Buddhist as to wish that so noble a spirit should enter on a round of eternal transmigrations, rather than go to that reward has been conducted by men whose views were in heaven which awaits those who turn many to righteousness.

The Foreign Mission cause was ably represented by Secretary Irving of New York, and coming Christianity," whose forerunners, al- the cause of Education by Dr. Swaney of the

Synod. We had no more interesting session than that of Wednesday night, when Sunday-schools had 000 of forged government 6 per cent. coupon bonds the floor, and the house was crowded to the ut- of the denomination of \$1,000, and a number of most. The leading address was made by our forged \$100 United States Treasury notes. The own Dr. C. S. Pomeroy. I would about as soon ways. In a vague Christianity only can you attempt to report chain-lightning as that ad- J. B. Doyle, who was arrested at Chicago by two find peace." It seems evident that the former dress. The solid arguments, graphic descrippreacher is a better historian, the latter a bettions, energetic elocution and gesticulation, with a "smart sprinkling" of wit, held the audience in almost breathless attention. He Last Friday and Saturday this region was was followed by Elder Alexander of Bridgevisited by a hurricane which prevailed for port, a merchant in that town, who has made twenty-seven hours, and which was character- the Sunday-school an object of thorough study, ized by almost unexampled violence. The wind and whose remarks it was profitable to hear. came from the southwest, so that this shore of The closing address was by Dr. Kendall, whose the lake was comparatively free from disasters, descriptions of the children and Sunday-schools though one large schooner went down near the of the West were interesting, and many of them Crib. and all its crew, numbering eight men, highly amusing. As Dr. Pomeroy would put it, Thursday an old-fashioned Georgia barbecue was were lost. But on the east shore disasters were he thoroughly convinced us that he has not numerous. The most heartrending of these was reached his dotage, nor left behind him his

this lake. Friday night she left Grand Haven represented by Messrs. McGiffert, Curtis, Sey- to provide for the civilization of the Indian for Chicago, and the story of her fate and of all mour, Horton, and others whom I cannot now her passengers and crew, is only known from report; and the time would fail me to tell of the project through his influence, and although the the broken fragments of the vessel and of the good sayings of Messrs. Bailey, Grimes, Waugh, plans recommended subsequently failed of ratificargo, which litter the eastern shore from near Jackson, Crawford, Davis, McKallip, Kirkwood, St. Joseph northward for a distance of nearly Milligan, Gaston, and others, who did well their able to hold his influence over the tribes so well to be felt for the vessel's safety; Tuesday the The Synod adjourned last evening to hold its ties against the whites. He was twice married dreadful fear that she was lost with all on next meeting in East Liverpool, upon the Ohio first to a Cherokee and next to a Creek. Mrs. board took possession of all hearts; Wednes- river. May God bless the dear brethren and Adair is now seriously ill at Hot Springs, and so

on board. Only a few bodies have yet been God bless that dear Methodist family on Broad- Fires and Casualties. washed ashore. Among the lost were the Rev. | way, in which for three days I found a delight-

SYNOD OF NEW YORK.

The meeting of the Synod of New York, which was held in Peekskill, Oct. 19th, 20th, and 21st, was most satisfactory and delightful in all respects. employed in Chicago in editing the Sunday- The moderator, Rev. Dr. J. D. Wilson of the Central church, presided with dignity and grace, and under him the business was despatched with promptness. The meeting was marked by harmony and deep spiritual feeling.

One of the many pleasant features was the preentation of the report from the Ladies' Synodical Committee on behalf of both Home and Foreign Missions. The report showed a great advance in this department of work, and gave evidence of increased interest among the ladies throughout our Presbyteries. The report was unanimously accepted, and ordered to be put on file; also, the thanks of Synod were presented to the Committee for their efficient labors, and the same Committee were continued for another year, viz: New York Presbytery, Mrs. James Lorimer Graham and Mrs. Robert Russell Booth, New York city; Westchester Presbytery, Mrs. A. R. Walsh, Stamford, Conn., and Mrs. T. M. Niven, Jr., Dobbs Ferry; Hudson Presbytery, Mrs. T. A. Leggett, Chester, N. Y., and Mrs. Charles Beattle, Middl-town, N. Y.; North River Presbytery, Mrs. M. F. C. Strong, Newburgh, N. Y., and Mrs. Francis B. Wheeler, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Boston Presbytery, Mrs. T. Newton Green, Boston, Mass., and Miss Phœbe Harod, Newburyport, Mass. The financial report showed that the contributious to the Home field were fully equal to the gifts for Foreign Missions. At the request of the Ladies' Executive Committee of the Board of Home Missions, six ladies, re-

signed to them. This Committee, as was explained to the Synod, is not designed to take the place of or interfere in any way with the Synodical Committee mentioned above, which consists of two ladies from each and Foreign Missions.

siding in New York city, were appointed to assist

that Committee in carrying forward the work as-

Current Events.

PERSONAL AND NEWS ITEMS.

The troublesome Indian chief Victoria has been killed in Mexico, and nearly all his band destroyed or captured.

About 200 survivors of the Andersonville Prison from every part of the Union, met at Chicago on

the 20th. Mr. Edmunds received the unanimous vote of the Vermont Senate for reëlection to the United States Senate, last week. He received 203; B. B. Smalley, 16; not voting, 18.

The catalogue of Olivet College for 1880-81 will show an attendance of 296 in all departments. The freshman class numbers 46, of whom 24 are

Mary Harrington of Northampton, Mass., has eceived a verdict of \$3,400 in a suit against Michael McKellop, a liquor-dealer of Holyoke, for the loss of her husband, who was killed last February in a drunken row in the defendant's saloon. Dr. Tanner, failing to meet with any success as

lecturer in this country, announces that he will shortly sail for London and try his hand, there. The widow of President Lincoln will return from Europe next month. Her stay abroad has been extended over three years, with the hope that her health would improve; but she is in a

feeble condition, and comes back to make her home with her son Robert in Chicago. Through the mediation of the United States. the bitter war between the republics of Chili and Peru has come to an end.

Persons who predicted last June, in view of the steamboat disasters; that the people would be frightened from the Sound, were mistaken, as the best steamers have had all the passengers they could accommodate throughout the Summer and Fall.

Mr. Moody suggested to Northfield (Mass. farmers two years ago to send apples to Boston for distribution among the poor, which they did. The suggestion was also adopted by farmers in several towns this season, and the City Mission has already had about 1,000 bushels to distribute. Nineteen men and five women, all incurable lu-

natics of the Poughkeepsie Asylum, were last week transferred to the Willard Asylum at Seneca Lake, where there are at present 1,653 incuraas quite unusual and amusing.

Mrs. Wendell Phillips has for several years been an invalid, and her health is now so bad that it is doubtful whether her husband will be able to lecture very early in the season

A train on the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad left Port Jervis a few nights ago amid a shower of old slippers. Seven bridal couples occupied one car. Three were from Elmira, one from Cohocton, and three from Port Jervis.

The last trip of the Hudson River Day Line of steamers was made by "The Albany," the new boat, on Wednesday of last week. She ran from Nyack Ferry, opposite Tarrytown, to Twenty-fourth street, New York, a distance of twenty-seven miles, in sixty-seven minutes. This is a trifle over twentyfour miles per hour. Her steam-gauge indicated shaft revolved at the rate of twenty-six per min-

Last week a man in Pike county, Pa., while passing through a wood, felt something move under his feet, and found it to be a rattlesnake seven feet long, which he killed after a severe fight, the snake once throwing the man to the ground. The reptile had eighteen rattles, which with the skin will be sent to the Smithsonian Institution.

The United States Secret Service officers have arrested William E. Brockway, alias Edward W. Spencer, Jasper Owens, and William H. Smythe. on a charge of being implicated in uttering \$204,bonds and notes were found in the possession of officers of the Secret Service, who had followed him from New York. The detectives had been working up the case for several weeks.

Atlanta, Ga., was last week the scene of a notable military reunion, some Northern regiments taking part. The special attraction Wednesday was a sham battle between the visiting and local military at Oglethorpe Park, which was witnessed by about 25,000 people, the largest crowd ever gathered on the grounds. The battle lasted about twenty minutes, and each man fired twenty rounds. given to the visiting military.

Col. W. P. Adair, Assistant Chief of the Cherokee Nation, who died in Washington on Saturday, was the projector of the council, called years ago, tribes. Forty tribes became interested in the cation by Congress, Col. Adair was afterwards that not one of them has since engaged in hostiliday, as that fear became a terrible certainty, a churches of our Synod; and especially bless solicitous for her was he during his own illness settled down upon the whole communi- Dr. Fry and the people of Salem for the atten- that no word was sent her of it. Col. Adair was

In the storm of last week a family of emigrants he had resolved that if the farmers shot landlords quite buoyant, as a rule. (a man and two women,) were found frozen to like partridges he would never say a word against death six miles from Springfield, Minn., where it. His speech was received with cheers. The demand for the lighter grades of woollens suitable they were camping out.

was done to fruit and other trees.

on Sunday, followed by a heavy wind, which pre- which likewise tends to greatly increase the ex- otherwise the business in domestic cottons was vailed all day. The water at this point was never citement. Troops have been sent to the disturb- only moderate, although prices were firm. There lower. The steamer Belle, of the Schuyler line, ed districts. ran aground below the city. The South Ferry boat Government defaulters are found in other counalso went aground near her slip. All tow-boats tries as well as this. Last Friday M. Warschafsky, all lower. In the grocery trade Rio coffee was bound for this city experienced trouble.

been a great loss of shipping and lives on Lake contract of the last war), was arrested. It is stat- closing, however, at some reaction. For petrole Michigan during the terrible storm which swept ed that evidence is forthcoming to show that um there was a moderate export demand and the over the Northwest, proved true. There were ou- Warschafsky defrauded the authorities out of market ruled steady. Naval stores showed a ly two survivors from the schooner Grenada. 22,000,000 roubles-[\$16,500,000]. Boren, Secre- sharp decline from the recent high prices. Pieces of the wreck of the Alpena have washed tary of the chief army, administrator and chief Government bonds were strong early in the ashore in various places, as well as a few bodies, administrator during the late war, has also been week and recorded a further fractional improvethree or four being recognized as passengers on arrested at Odessa. the ill-fated steamer. Professor Scott, of Hope College, has a leaf from a diary or pass-book found Bermondsey, London, was burned on the 22d, in- firm throughout and the 5s even improved a fr attached to a moulding of the cabin of the steamer volving damage to merchandise to the extent of tion, the 4s and 41s became weaker and closed Alpena by a small nail. It is badly chafed and £50,000 (\$250,000). water soaked, but by the aid of a glass can be read as follows: "O this is terrible. The steamer is Russia nearly all have failed. The ordinary ex- gregated \$4,935,100, of which \$2,500,000 were acbreaking up fast. I am aboard from Grand Haven port of Russia is forty million quarters, but this cepted, embracing \$1,602,650 6s of 1881 at 104.78 to to Chicago.—George Conner." The last two let- year the Government will have to buy cereals. 104.90, \$868,350 5s of 1881 at 102.83 to 102.92, and ters of the name are very faint and may be Con- Thousands of insects defied the efforts to externell. The loss of life was from fifty to seventyfive persons.

The partial burning of the shoddy manufactory structio of Benjamin Hey, Cincinnati, on Wednesday of last week, caused the death of five women who were working in the building; but there seems to be no question that the loss of life was due to the carelessness or the fright of the victims themselves. There was ample time, if they had not stopped for their clothing or had not become confused, to escape.

On Saturday a telegram from Auburn stated that the range in the kitchen of the Theological Seminary exploded early in the day. Silvester Shimel, of Richfield Springs, the under steward. was badly scalded, but not fatally. The fire was extinguished by the students. The damage will not exceed \$500. The explosion was heard several blocks away and occasioned great excitement.

The fire at Mt. Vernon, Indiana, caused a loss of \$150,000. It was largely in the business portion City and Vicinity.

Two thousand new mail bags were received at ders for the same. the Postoffice Building on Saturday.

From the statistics of the Board of Education it appears that the average attendance in all the chools of the city for the year ending Oct. 6 1880, was 132,643, as against 130,765 in the school vear of 1879. Three hundred pianos were burned in the de-

struction of Ernest Gabler's piano factory last U.S. coupons and registered interest, and oth Sunday afternoon. During the past three weeks nearly 300,000 bar-

rels of apples have been shipped to Europe from Banks, Bankers, Institutions and investors out

During the year ending on Saturday last there were 2,692 persons naturalized in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York. Of these 2,666 were admitted to citizenship between Oct. 4 and Oct. 23. In 1878 more than 2,500 were naturalized in one day, and the court sat not exceeding five hours.

All told 216,929 voters have registered in this city. The following table shows the total registry

for the years mentioned: 1871 152,592 144.838 140,010 1876 1877 1878 143,615 158,914 On the reopening of the Metropolitan Museum to the Society's General Agent in Boston:

in æsthetic culture. now on exhibition a baby's outfit for the child of he has now a return of 120 per cent. of premiun Robert di San Marzano, Marquis di Caraglio Conte paid, in case of surrender of the policy, or a pai di Cartos and captain of an Italian cavalry regi ment, who some years ago married Miss Helene Gillender of this city, a niece of the late Mayor Kingsland. The canopied cradle of wicker is lined and quilted with blue satin, and trimmed profusely with Valenciennes lace and bows of wide pale blue satin sash ribbon. There are all kinds of clothing for the child, of the richest material and the display takes up about thirty feet of

space. The outfit cost the trifling sum of \$5,800! Three boys of the Grammar School in Harlem were last Friday rewarded for brayery at the Seawanhaka disaster last Summer. When the acaged 16, Hubert H. Dean and Edward L. Lamb, each aged 15, were out rowing. They saw the cident happened Masters Frederick H. Wightman smoke from the burning vessel and went toward her, reaching the boat just after she was beached on the sunken meadows. They carried fourteen persons, including Capt. Smith, from the marsh to dry land. The Irving Club determined to make public recognition of their bravery, and had three gold medals struck off for them. The school-room was filled with about 630 scholars and a large number of visitors when the presentation took

A very sad accident occurred in Brooklyn last week, by which a very estimable young lady lost her life. A party of six—three young ladies and 434.30, or \$359.25 more than I have paid you. Scoffers at Life Insurance should note these results and insure in the Equitable." three young men-were riding on horseback down Sackett street, when they were run into by a span of frightened horses attached to a carriage. ready preëminently popular with the public. Three sprang out of the way, but the horse ridden by the young lady who was killed was struck from behind by the pole of the carriage, and throw from his feet. He bounded over, falling with his rider beneath him. She was taken up in an un- the sea-shore, by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. conscious condition and died in about two hours It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have after. The runaway team went three hundred feet further, and upset the carriage, throwing out the occupants, four in number, but none were seriously injured. The carriage horses were frightened by a bycycle, the use of which has become nuisance on many of the streets and driveways of the Parks, and the authorities have since forbidden its appearance on the most public thorough-

Advices from Abroad. The French Chambers convene on the 9th of November. Several severe shocks of earthquakes were felt

at Dijon, France, and in that neighborhood last Of the 14,500,000 quintals of grain imported into France during the first eight months of the pres-

ent year, 9,000,000 quintals came from America. M. Felix Pyatt, editor, and M. Robert, manager of the Paris Commune newspaper, have been sen-

verging there were melted, and the whole system of telegraph wires terminating in Manchester destroyed. Communication with the city by telegraph cannot be completely restored for several

News received this morning (Tuesday) indicates that very serious trouble is imminent in Ireland, against \$91,955,172.07 in 1879. over the long fermenting land questions. On Sunday, at an immense meeting in Galway, Mr. Parnell denounced Mr. Forster, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, as a hypocrite, and declared that the only remedy for the pending troubles was the autonomy of Ireland. Another speaker asked 11 per cent., the quotations for several of these whether it were better that one bad man be shot shares having been the highest ever attained. or hundreds of families be driven from Ireland; The dealings in railroad bonds continued on an

and said that after witnessing evictions of farmers enormous scale, and the market throughout was London Times declares that such speeches are in- for the Spring trade, and of these large amounts More snow fell in Ontario, Canada, last Sunday, tended to justify outrage and murder, and calls taken for immediate delivery; also liberal orders and the weather was very rough. Great damage for instant action on the part of the Government. for the future were booked with the commission It is determined to prosecute the chief men of the merchants. In cotton goods there was a large There was also a slight fall of snow at Albany Land Leaguers, Mr. Parnell among the number, business and a sharp advance in print cloths, but

The fears expressed last week that there had sian army (in connection with an army supply

A whole block of buildings in Russell street, quiet, and while the short date issues remained

minate them, and lie hidden under deep snow until Spring enables them to renew their work of de-

FISK & HATCH,

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AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS

And other desirable Investment Securities,

NO. 5 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

Buy and sell all issues of Government Bonds, large or small amounts, at current market price and will be pleased to furnish information in refe ence to all matters connected with investments

We are prepared to give information in regar to first-class Railway Securities and to execute

Buy and sell all marketable Stocks and Bon on commission, at the Stock Exchange or in t open market.

Receive accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchan and others, and allow interest on daily balance and for those keeping accounts with us we colle coupons, dividends, &c., and credit without charge

We give special attention to orders from the city, by Mail or Telegraph, to buy or sell Go ernment Bonds, State and Railroad Bonds, Bar Stocks, Railroad Stocks, and other securities. FISK & HATCH.

LARGE PROFITS IN CASE OF LONG LIF AND ABSOLUTE INDEMNITY IN CASE OF DEATH.

The actual results of the Incontestable Tonti policies of the Equitable Life Assurance Socie of New York-as will be seen from the followi 183,064 letters-surpass anything in the way of Life insu ance to be found anywhere.

From a letter dated March 22d, 1880, address

or Art last week, ten thousand visitors attended during the first day. This indicates a largely increased interest on the part of New York people am astonished at the results. They are certain much greater than I anticipated. Besides the In one of the Broadway store windows there is surance which has been carried on this life duri the past ten years for the face value of the policy was a substitute of the policy was a su

Another New England policy-holder writes: "April 2d, 1880

"I take pleasure in recommending the Equi ble Society and its Tontine system. My policy N 42,077, on the Tontine plan, was taken by n April 12th, 1869. The results as shown in the a companying statement are sufficient evidence the profitable character of this class of insurance Statement: Twenty-year Endowment policy for \$2,500. Annual premium, \$119.55. Total premiums paid during the Tontine period of eleven

vears, \$1.315.05. Results: Present cash value of policy \$1,540.44. most extinguishing the premium: thus-

Premium for 1881. . . . \$119.55 Reduction. 93.73 Net Premium, \$25.82 Another policy-holder writes to the Society's

General Agent in Portland: "York, Maine, March 3d, 1880. "I note with pleasure the result of my insurance by the Equitable Society under my Tontine policy, No. 49,919. I have paid \$3,075.05, and for his you have carried an insurance of \$5,000 on me for eleven years, and you now offer me cash \$3,-

These results will induce many desiring insurance to patronize the Equitable, a company al-

once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market. CHAPPED HANDS and face cured by using JUNIPER

The supply of money has continued ample, the rates for call loans continuing 21a3 per cent. on stocks, with exceptional transactions at within tenced to terms of imprisonment, with fines, for about 1 per cent. on either side of those figures. Pyatt's article justifying the attempt of Berezow- On Governments the rate was 2 per cent. throughski, the Pole, to assassinate the Emperor of Russia. out the week. Time loans from three to five During a fire in the Central Telegraph office at | months were made at 4a41 per cent. on miscellane-Manchester on Sunday, two hundred wires con- ous collateral and at 3 per cent. on Government bonds, while prime commercial paper was discounted at 4a51 per cent.

The flow of gold from Europe still continues arge, the arrivals during the past week amounting to over \$6,000,000. The total receipts from cus toms from Jan. 1 to date are \$124,266,146.63,

Railway shares have again advanced sharply during the week, the regular dividends leading. Northwestern, St. Paul, New York Central, Lake Shore, Michigan Central, Chicago & Alton, Rock Island, and Louisville & Nashville advanced 2 to

In dry goods the principal feature was an active was a marked falling off in the speculative demand a well known capitalist and purveyor to the Rus- more active at improving prices. Raw sugar was unchanged, while refined was active and higher,

ment; but afterwards the market became very as per cent. below the best figures. On Wednes Crops in Roumania are very abundant, but in day the offerings for sale to the Government ag-\$29,000 6s of 1880 at 102.56 to 102.68.

The course of the stock market during the week, is further indicated in the Table below, the final column of which gives the quotations of a year ago for convenience of comparisons:

42] 75

884 784

974

20: 43: 98: 72

35 177‡

1121

901

	year ago for convenience of comparisons:		
	Hignest United States 4s, 1907, coupon 100½ United States 4, 1891, coup 110½ United States 5s, 1881, coup 169	Lowest. 1001 110 1021	1879. 1021 1081 1081 1081
		-	105
	American Express. 612 Albany and Susquehanna. 116 Alton and Terre Haute. 277 Alton and Terre Haute prof. 882	80à	582
1.	Alton and Terre Haute 273	22	-
,		80 41	42
	American District Telegraph. 78; American Union Telegraph 61; Boston Air Line. 44 Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern 69	73	75
	Boston Air Line 61	60	56
	Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern 69	671	65
	Canton at	654	75
	Canada Southern	2]	-
in	Central Arizonia	871	
es,	Clev., Col., Cin. & Ind 801	77°	69
er-	Chesapeake and Ohio	26	13 23
in	Chesapeake and Ohio 2d pref 21	21/	154
	Chesspeake and Ohio 1st pref. 26 Chesspeake and Ohio 2d pref. 21 Cleve., Chic. & Ind. Ceh. 20 Chicago, Bur. & Quincy. 143 Chicago & Alton. 124	138	120
ırd	Chicago & Alton traferred	114	98
or-	Chicago and Alton preferred Chicago and Northwest	1121	109
- 40	Chicago and Northwest pref140	186 971	102 72
	Chicago, Mil. and St. Paul	1134	981
ds	Chic., Rock Island and Pacific123	118	147
he		24	-
	Del., Lack. and Western	94	784
.4.	Excelsior Mining 93	84	-
nts	Excelsior Mining. 9; Denver and Bio Grande. 73, Hannibai & St. Joseph 42; Hannibai & St. Joseph pref. 87;	71 4 40 j	38
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ng	New York Elevated. 118, New York, Lake Erie and Western. 44, New York, Lake Erie and W. pref. 75 Northern Pacific. 29, Northern Pacific pref. 54, Ohio & Mississippi 36, Ohio & Mississippi pref. 77, Oregon R. and Nav. 137, Pactic Waii 45,	421	414
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for	NEW YORK BRODUCE WA	TO YE TOM	

NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKET.

NEW YORK, Monday, Oct. 25, 1880.

NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKET.

New York, Monday, Oct. 25, 1880.

BREADSTUFFS—Dull and prices more or less unsettled. Flour—No. 2, \$3a3.60; superfine, \$3.80a4.15; extra Spring, \$4.3014.60; Western Spring, XX and XXX, \$4.75a6.50; Western Winter shipping extras, \$4.40a4.85; do. XX and XXX, \$5a6.50; patents, \$6.50a8.60; city shipping extras and fancies, \$4.50a5.75; Southern bakers' and family brands, \$5.75 a6.50; Southern bakers' and family brands, \$5.75 a6.50; Southern shipping extras, \$5a5.60.

Wheat was moderately active at an advance of \$a10.

Wheat was moderately active at an advance of \$a10.

at \$1.19a1.19\(\frac{1}{2}\), and No. 2 at \$1.16a1.17; white at \$1.11a1.15, including No 1 at \$1.14a1.15, and No. 2 at \$1.12a1.12\(\frac{1}{2}\), No. 2 Milwaukee Spring at \$1.16; for future delivery sales \$1.208.000 bush, including No. 2 red at \$1.16a1.16; for October, \$1.15\(\frac{1}{2}\), and No. 2 at \$1.16a1.17; and \$1.17a.18\(\frac{1}{2}\), for December, closing at \$1.16; a1.16; and \$1.17a.18\(\frac{1}{2}\), for December, closing at \$1.16; a1.16; and \$1.17a.18\(\frac{1}{2}\), for December, closing at \$1.16; a1.10; for December, and \$1.16a1.16; for December at \$1.60; in December at \$1.60; and \$1.60; for mixed, and \$1.939\(\frac{1}{2}\), and for future delivery ed, and \$74a60; for white, including No. 2 graded at \$1.63; \$1.60; and ungraded 55\(\frac{1}{2}\), and for future delivery \$28.00; bush, No. 2 for movember at \$1.60; and for future delivery \$28.00; bush, No. 2 mixed at 56\(\frac{1}{2}\), and for future delivery \$28.00; bush, No. 2 mixed at 56\(\frac{1}{2}\), and for future delivery \$28.00; bush, No. 2 mixed at 56\(\frac{1}{2}\), and for future delivery \$28.00; bush, No. 2 mixed at 56\(\frac{1}{2}\), and for future delivery \$28.00; bush, No. 2 mixed at 56\(\frac{1}{2}\), and for future delivery \$28.00; bush, No. 2 mixed at 56\(\frac{1}{2}\),

COTTON—Spots 1-16c. lower; middling uplands, 11 c.; do. Gulfs, 11 c.; good ordin 17 do. 9 c.: sales 869 bales. Futures 4 to 10 points lower, closing at 16 lic. for October, 10.73c. for November, 10.8 ic. for December, 10.95c. for January, 11.10c.

50,187 bales.

GROCERIES—Rio coffee was quiet but steady at 13 jc. A fair cargoes; sales and withdrawals latterly, 17,508 bag mild grades quiet, steady, and unchanged. Rice was in pretty good demand and steady at 5 ja5 jc. Molasses war quiet and nominally unchanged. Raw sugar was dull, and to a great extent at 7 jc for fair refining; sales 600 hhds. a 7 ja8 c. for centrirugal, and 7 jc. for fair muscovado; refined quiet and rather weak; hards, 5 ja10 jc., and standard "A 9c.

CHAPPED HANDS and face cured by using JUNIPER TAR SOAP, mady by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York.

PROVISIONS—Pork was firmer, with sales of 100 bbls.

New York, Monday, Oct. 25, 1880.

The bank return for last week shows a loss of \$1,192,125 in surplus reserve, which now stands at \$3,565,450 against \$82,700 below at this time last year, and \$7,048,825 above at the corresponding period in 1878. The loans show a gain this week of \$1,231,400; the specie is down \$1,750,400; the legal tenders are increased \$124,300; the deposits other than United States are down \$1,735,900, and the circulation is increased \$71,500.

The supply of money has continued ample, the SUNDRIES—Naval stores were dull and nominal changed; spirits turpentine, 44c.; strained to good ed rosins, \$1 80al.90. Petroleum firm and quiet at 1 n bbls. Tallow quiet at 6 a6 c. for praseed oil, 57a62c.

New York, Monday, Oct. 28, 18 of beeves 12,967 for the week, ag There was a better feeling and a s 15,915 for last week. There was a better feeling and a sadvance in the selling value of good cattle. Com grades, which were uncommonly pienty, dragged a toward the close. Extremes, 7,3410, per lh., to dress of lbs. for native steers, and 7,4710, for Texas and Colo half-breed steers. Exporters used 1,200 from fresh rece and shipped from this port during the past week 870 cattle, 5,390 quarters of beef, 1,025 carcasses of mutton, 130 dressed pigs.

CALVES.—Receipts of calves 1,050. Good stock had a G

CALVES—Receipts of calves, 1,050. Good stock had a casale at full prices; common veals and grassers ruled and easier. Veals sold at 41274c. per lb.; grassers at SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts of sheep the week. Prices were fully sustained, ed to be a shade firmer. The sales were sheep, and 5a5₄c. for lambs; a few pict file.

(Printed by Henry Russell, 20 Vesey sur

Sunday, Nov. 7, 1880.

JOSEPH IN PRISON.

The Lesson: Gen. xxxix. 21-23; xl. 1-8. But the Lord was with Joseph, and showed him mercy, gave him favor in the sight of the keeper of the prison. And the keeper of the prison committed to Joseph's all the prisoners that were in the prison; and whatand all the prisoners that were in the prison; and wnarand all the prisoners that were in the prison; and wnarever they did there, he was the doer of it.

25. The keeper of the prison looked not to any thing that
tas under his hand; because the Lord was with him, and
hast which he did, the Lord made it to prosper.

1 And it came to pass after these things, that the butler
of the king of Egypt.

2. And Pharaoh was wroth against two of his officers,
against the chief of the butlers, and against the chief of the

By ABBOTT E. KITTREDGE, D.D. The events of this lesson occurred eleven years after Joseph was sold by his brothers into Egypt (Gen. xxxix. 1-6). Because God was with him he comes his overseer, having charge of all his propblack clouds. He is accused of a crime which in a slave was punished with death, and although innocent, yet is thrown into prison, and is tormented there with great severity. Our lesson commences with his prison experience, and the first ques-17, 18, describes his imprisonment as very severe:

tion naturally with your class will be, Did not Joseph have a hard time in prison? As regards the treatment he received, it must have been very severe, and we know this, first, because he was charged with a terrible crime, which would have tions them as to the cause (verse 7). On this subcost him his life had not God's protecting arm ject of dreams notice first, that God did reveal the been around him. Then, second, David in Psa. ev. future to men in their dreams.—Job. vii. 13, 14, Whose feet they hurt with fetters—he was laid time of the Gospel dispensation, of a supernatural in iron." But while this favorite child of Jacob origin, though in the East they were so regarded; was far from his home, without a friend in all and because of this belief the two officers of Pha-Egypt, confined in a dark dungeon, and chained as raoh were troubled. The circumstances in which a vile criminal, yet there was a bright side to that they were placed, under condemnation and fearing prison life-more than a silver lining to a black the penalty of death, made their dreams peculiarcloud-for the brightness was greater than the ly significant to them; and they were sad because gloom. But your scholars will ask how a prison life, accompanied with torture, could have had any bright side. Now there are two answers to this dream (Gen. xx. 3); to Jacob in a dream (Gen. question. First, Joseph had a pure conscience in xxviii. 12-15); to Laban (Gen. xxxi. 24); to Phathe dungeon. He had done nothing wrong, and though he had been imprisoned for a great sin, he knew that he was innocent, and this consciousness of innocence was a light in the darkness of the prison. Then, second, "the Lord was with Joseph." What a wealth of meaning is confident in the Gasnel are room constitution."

Attributes the Lord in the Lord was with Joseph." What a wealth of meaning is confident in the Gasnel are room constitution. seph." What a wealth of meaning is enfolded in dreams before the Gospel era were supernatural, these words! Jacob, his aged father, was not for persons dreamed then as we do now; but the with him, his brothers all hated him, no voices of belief of the Orientals was that all dreams were human affection or even of sympathy reached him supernatural. In the case of the butler and baker, in that duageon cell, but he was not alone, for they were sad because to them all dreams were "the Lord was with him." One who loved him significant; and the result proved that their more tenderly than Jacob ever loved him, Oue who dreams were not ordinary, but they were a reve was mightier than Pharaoh with all his armies. was with the homeless, persecuted boy in the dark Does God ever speak to His children now in prison-house, and the presence of Jehovah male dreams? the only safe answer is No! We have the darkness light, and scattered all the gloom. His blessed Word, and access to Him by prayer; And in this connection show your scholars how an I though all superstitions concerning dreams from that time to the present hour this same dear Lord has been with all His tried children, comforting and strengthening them. He was with lievers or unbelievers in dreams. Daniel in the lions' den, and their mouths were shut, so that they could not harm him. He was preter of it," remind the scholars of the fact that with Jeremiah in the dungeon of Malchiah (Jer. at that time there were astrologers who pretended xxxviii. 6), and though perishing from hunger and to interpret dreams. And great faith was put in came. He was with John the Baptist in the pris- humblest citizen. Though they were impostors, ing, correspondence and other incidentals, require in the State. Education received \$1,520. Revs. J. G. on of Herod, and death had no terrors for the fear- they were regarded with veneration, and received expenditure for which no provision is made. less forerunner of Christ. He was with Peter in large sums of money for their interpretations .- Funds for these purposes are needed, and will also prison (Acts xii.), and "a light shined in the pris- Isa. xlvii. 13; Dan. i. 20, v. 7. on," and the angel led him forth to liberty. He The butler and the baker, because degraded and was with Paul and Silas in the prison at Philippi, confined in prison, had no access to these astroloand the darkness and the stocks could not keep gers, and they mourn because there is no one to back their songs of praises, which shook the pris- interpret their dreams. In the case of Pharaoh

agony is far happier than the man of the world, though surrounded with earthly comforts and luxleft it all to Joseph. It was a great promotion promotion was not accomplished in a day, but it terpretations. was slow and by degrees, gaining first the confi-

he was the overseer of the royal vineyards and of lumining every step of the earthly pilgrimage. the wine-cellars. The chief baker was not what we understand by a cook, but he superintended all the preparations for the royal table, having very your instruction: many servants under him. We are not told of what crime these two men were guilty, and any opinion

is mere conjecture. The Targum of Pseudo Jonathan says, that they had taken counsel to throw the poison of death into his food and into his drink, to kill their As And he put them in ward in the house of the captain aster, the King of Mizraim." We only know, the guard, into the prison, the place where Joseph was master, the King of Mizraim." We only know, bound.

4. And the captain of the guard charged Joseph with them, and he served them: and they continued a season in was death. But why is this story of these royal ward.

5. And they dreamed a dream both of them, each man his dream in one night, each man according to the interpretation of his dream, the butler and the baker of the king of Egypt, which were bound in the prison.

6. And Joseph came in unto them in the morning, and looked upon them, and, behold, they were sad.

7. And he asked Pharaoh's officers, that were with him in the ward of his lord's house, saying, Wherefore look yes addy to-day?

be said to-day?

8. And they said unto him, We have dreamed a dream, and there is no interpreter of it. And Joseph said unto them, Do not interpretations belong to God? tell me them,

Joseph, and was a fink in the providential plant of God. They are placed in the same prison with Joseph, and in this we see the hand of God. It is a remarkable fact, which is stated in the 4th verse. that "the captain of the guard charged Joseph with them." for this captain of the guard was Potiphar, who had thrown Joseph into prison on account of the accusation made against him by Potiby Potiphar into his own house, and at last bechange of feeling in the mind of Potiphar toward Joseph, and this change was the fruit of Joseph's ness to Joseph, and we read that "His blessing was upon all that he had in the house, and in the field." But suddenly the structure of his kind-piety, which manifested itself in all that he said and did. Perhaps, through fear of his wife, Poti-piety which manifested itself in all that he said and did. field." But suddenly the clouds gather over this of his innocence, and of his nobility of character, boy in a strange land, and they are very heavy and we learn the lesson that God always cares for those who obey Him, and rewards our faithfulness by giving us the confidence of our fellow-men. The word "season" in verse 4 is literally "days," and this with the Jews usually signified a year.

> VERSE 5. After they had lain in prison for some time, the butler and baker each have a dream, and notices their sad countenances (verse 6), and quesxxxiii. 14-17. Not that all dreams were, up to the lation of God's will. If your scholars should ask,

VERSE 8. On the words "There is no interand deliverance them by all, from the king on his throne to the

on, and brought the trembling jailer to his knees (Gen. xli. 15) the astrologers were unable to give (Acts xvi. 25-29). He was with the martyrs of the any interpretation, and therefore he sought for Church in prison, with them when stretched on the Joseph, who was recommended by this same chief rack, with them in the midst of the flames, so that butler, who was troubled, when in prison, by his they forgot their physical agonies, and sang prais- own dream. Joseph, in reply to these two sores up to the very moment of death. He was with rowful men, reminds them that the pretensions of John Bunyan in Bedford jail, and through twelve the astrologers were false, for God only could be work of clearing up and draining goes on. No town in long years of confinement He kept His faithful the interpreter of dreams; and in this remark he servant in perfect peace, and gave him sweet boldly confesses his faith in Jehovah, the only livthoughts for the Church in all coming ages. And ing and true God, as opposed to the idol gods in He will be with each of His disciples down to the which the butler and baker believed. He also inend of time. David sang "I will fear no evil, for timates in the words "Tell me them, I pray you," Thou art with me"; and if our dear scholars have that God would enable him to give the interpreta-Jesus with them, the future will be always bright, tion, and there must, therefore, have come to him su'denly the consciousness of prophetic power, or an expenditure of \$20,000, would do well to look at the whatever disappointment or trial or suffering come. he would not have spoken as he did. He knew, plan of this church. It goes without saying, the Synod for His presence brings peace and joy. Joseph in the dark prison was far happier than Pharaoh from his own experience, that dreams come from God: but the knowledge of his power to interpret on his throne. Daniel in the lions' den was far happier than the king in his palace. The them must have been a direct revelation by a promartyrs were far happier than were their execu- phetic impulse. In this consciousness of prophetic tioners. The Christian in the midst of trial and power Joseph has another proof that God is with him in the prison, and that God will give Him de

liverance in His own good time. The lesson will be incomplete unless you state But not only was the Lord with Joseph, He gave to the class what these dreams were, and also Johim power over all who came in contact with him. seph's interpretation. In Gen. xl. 9-11 we have who allowed us to see how much stimulating truth and It was not intellectual, but moral power, the narrated the dream of the butler, which was of a power of character, which is the mightiest influence | vine with three branches, on which were clusters we can wield. We are not informed that he gained of grapes. These grapes he pressed into a cup this influence over the keeper of the prison by and gave the cup, filled with the grape-juice, to words of wisdom, or by arguments to prove the the king. The dream of the baker you will find in and varied success. Each history was stamped with truth of his religious faith, but it was by his con- Gen. xl. 16, 17. He dreamed that he had three the image and superscription of the writer. Dignity sistent plety, which was manifested in his daily white baskets on his head, and the uppermost bas- and grace characterized Dr. Drake's history of Belle life. The keeper of the prison saw that he was a ket was filled with bake-meats for Pharaoh. But fontaine. Huron was strong, clear, and decided, as is good man, that he was conscientiously faithful as he did not give them to the king, for the birds eat Dr. E. Bushnell himself. Lima abounded in interestave, and that he could be trusted in every- them out of the basket before he reached the ng which he undertook. The result was, that throne. The dream of the butler was so favorable ph rose from the lowest place in the prison to that his sorrow all disappeared, for Joseph assured ighest, until "all the prisoners" were placed him that in three days he would be restored to his his charge; he was the overseer of those former position (Gen. xl. 12, 13); but the interprewere placed in bondage, and the faith of the tation of the baker's dream banished all his hopes, was so strong in him that we read "he for his fate was to be hanged in three days, and the Slagle, who so mingled "the grave and gay, the lively d not to anything that was under his hand," birds were to eat his flesh, as in his dream he had and severe" in his vivid and truthful narrative. After seen them eat the meats out of the basket (Gen. om the lowest dungeon and the most severe | xl. 18, 19). And the interpretation by Joseph was | parts of the Synod, it was only fitting that the history treatment to the position of responsibility only proved to be from God by the literal fulfilment of of the Synod during its early stages and its past ten less than that of the keeper of the prison, and this his prophecy on the third day after he gave the in-

There is something very touching in the appeal dence of the keeper, and then his love. And I of Joseph to the chief butler, after he had assured think you should impress on the minds of your him of his release and restoration. The appeal is scholars this truth, that promotion comes from to the gratitude of the man to whom Joseph had faithfulness in little things. A ladder has many shown such sympathy and kindness, and is accomrounds, and the only way to reach the highest panied with a statement of his entire innocence of Americans. Indians, and more brutal white men, have round is to begin at the bottom, and rise step by any crime. But this appeal was forgotten as soon step. We never rise by dreams, or by waiting for as the butler was in the enjoyment of his former circumstances to suddenly lift us up. We rise by honors.—Gen. xl. 23. Joseph waited day after day faithfulness, step by step, and this is the only pro- for some word from the palace; but no word came, motion that is valuable and permanent. Urge the and for two long years he was a prisoner, forgotscholars to be faithful in their studies, faith- ten by the man he had befriended in trouble. But ful in their home duties, to be true to God every- God did not forget him, and God's time had not 1810 to 1814. Then came the Ohio Synod, which had a where, and then they will rise on the ladder of in- come for his release. Had the butler secured his title to the churches until 1821, when it surrendered its fluence over others, rise by the strength of Chris- pardon, it is difficult to see how the divine purtian character, and not by circumstances, which poses could have been accomplished. To Joseph often lift one up to a position he is unworthy to it was a severe disappointment; but God's way fill, and so the fall must come sooner or later.

VERSES 1-4. We come now to another scene in What a precious lesson we learn here of the blessthis strange history, to a network of circumstances edness of perfect trust in God, leaving in His all under the control of God, and all a part of hands the future and all the steps leading to it, here were born. From 1860 to 1870 it seems that as His plan in the elevation of Joseph to a higher po- willing to have our own plans broken up and our many as six Synods divided up these twenty-four coun-

house of Potiphar. The words "chief of the but- that He never forgets us, that His plans for us are yet quite fraternal way. The churches grew, and the lers" may also be rendered "chief of the cupbear- full of love, that the outcome of all His provi- work went on. In 1870 came union, con ers," a position of rank and great influence (Neh. dences will be peace and joy, and that in the Herei. 11). He was not only the king's cupbearer, but after we shall see clearly His infinite wisdom il-

We have in this lesson these beautiful paintings, which it would be well to dwell upon as you close 1. Joseph a slave in Egypt, his future seemingly

hopeless

3. Joseph among wicked men, but true to his God. 4. Joseph scrupulously religious in all the duties of the prison

5. Joseph rising to a position of trust, by the force of his purity and nobility of character. 6. Joseph cheerful under all circumstances, be cause God was with him.

7. Joseph sympathizing with his fellow-prison-

ers, and proving himself a faithful friend. 8. Joseph forgotten by the chief butler, but never forgotten by his God.

9. Joseph's plan for deliverance not God's plan, and the latter proved to be the wisest.

REVIVALS.

It was said in a prominent orthodox pulpit in this city, not long ago, that "It is an open question whether the revivals of the last fifty years have been a curse or a blessing to the churches"; and in regard to "revivalists." it was added that it was one of especial profit. even in the community where Dr. Edwards labored, the prevailing condition of morals was very low, &c. We knew the "open question" suggested was one with all the friends of a "liberal Christianity" and skeptical minds generally, but was not aware that the religious awakenings which have supplied, so largely, the churches with an active membership, and the foreign no less For we are sure that nowhere would the assurance that the "open question" does exist in our evangelical churches be more welcome than in this home of "progressive thought," where Dr. Lyman Beecher, Dr. Griffin, Dr. Kirk, and President C. G. Finney so successfully labored for and in revivals during the "last fifty years."

P. C. H. Boston, October, 1880.

OUR CHURCH HISTORY.

Presbyterian Historical Society, 1229 Race Street, Philadelphia.

It will be gratifying to those interested in the collecting and preserving of the material for Presbyterian History, to know that the erection of a fire-proof building by this Society, for the security of collections especially valuable, has been accomplished. It is a substantial and convenient addition to the building already occupied. Only the shelving remains to be completed before placing in it rare books and many articles of interest, possessed and expected. Steady progress is being made in classifying the books. This work, and then the preparation of a catalogue, require patient and continued application even before handling the thousands of pamphlets and many MSS. yet to be arranged, and will be pressed to completion as rapidly as circumstances will permit.

The annual report for the present year has been sent to the Stated Clerks of our Synods and Pres- Kendall. Separate meetings on Home and Foreign byteries, who are requested to notify the Corresponding Secretary of any failure in receiving it, and who are earnestly desired to present the subject of the progress and interests of the Society before their respective bodies.

Donations of books, pamphlets, portraits, meuseful for our entire Church.

classification of the library, printing, bind be promptly acknowledged.

ADDISON V. C. SCHENCK, Cor. Secretary and Librarian.

SYNOD OF TOLEDO'S DECENNIAL. Thrifty Lima-A Model Church.

The Synod of Toledo held its annual meeting at Lima Allen county, Ohio, on the 14th of October. Lima is a town of about 8,000 inhabitants. It is situated in a fertile region of country, which like all the Western portion, will be much more fertile and attractive as the Ohio shows more unmistakable signs of continuing prosperity. Three railroads pass through the place, and their machine-shops are adding to the business. The number of comfortable dwelling-houses is unusual.

Thrift and public spirit seem here to go together. The First Presbyterian church, in which the Synod met, is a model of convenience and beauty. Congregations that contemplate building a house of worship at was most hospitably entertained, and that all arrange ments were most completely made by the pastor, Rev I. G. Hall, and the committee.

As this was the first decennial meeting of the Synod the exercises were somewhat different from usual. Instead of a sermon by the retiring moderator, eloquent, brilliant, and profound, there were four historical addresses by the clerks of the Presbyteries and the stated clerk of the Synod. These were beautifully prefaced by a short discourse from Dr. H. M. MacCracken of Toledo, pertinent illustration can be put into twenty minutes, by one who had the materials and knew how to use them. Then came the four histories of Bellefontaine, Huron Maumee, and Lima Presbyteries, with their different ing reminiscences of the past, as was to be expected from one who, like Rev. Mr. Hollyday, had been so long familiar with the patience and labors of love of those who had wrought with him in the field, but had now gone where the faithfulness of pioneers in the Gospel work receives its reward. The lights and shades of the history of Maumee were aptly delineated by Rev. B. W. listening to the separate sketches of the component years of peaceful, prosperous life, should be given us. Dr. H. M. MacCracken—whom every Christian household in our land ought to be grateful to for his "Leaders of the Church Universal "-was the historian.

The Synod that now embraces twenty-four counties, has a history as varied as that of the region which it includes. It has been overrun, if not claimed, by Mingoes, Iroquois, Hurons, by the French, the British and made it the ground of ravages and massacres. Jesuit missionaries have passed through in their flery zeal. Gentle, peace-loving Moravians and their converts have tried to establish here their Salems and Homes of Grace and have watered the soil with their blood, and hallow ed it with their ashes. Over this now quiet land, the Synod of Kentucky claimed a partial jurisdiction from rights to the Synod of Western Reserve. It held a barren scepter, however, when in 1829 the Synod of Cincin nati took this border land, this dark and bloody ground, this Black Swamp and Maumee region, under its siastical supervision. From 1838 to 1860 Old School and New School had their Synods to look after the Old and New sheep and lambs that here had strayed or than that of the care of prisoners in the own wisdom proved to be foolishness, confident ties, overlying and underlying each other in a strange

new strength. The ten years of peaceful life have been marked with continual prosperity, as the increase in all the churches plainly tells.

This is not even an outline of the history. It is only statement of a few facts without the rich setting in which Dr. MacCracken's artist hand has placed them The second day was made conspicuous by the pres ence of Dr. Kendall, who set forth in his masterly way the work that our Home Missionary Board is doing 2. Joseph in prison, though innocent of any and the vaster work that lies before us. He made us see with his own eyes the territory beyond the Missour with its scenes surpassing fable, and yet true. Even his words, we felt, were inadequate to picture the boundless prospect and the imperative demands upon our Church to do its full share in securing those mar vellous regions for the kingdom of heaven.

The only unpleasant thing connected with this meeting was the fact that the Synod was now losing one of its most honored members, Dr. Henry M. Bacon of To- 16mo. ledo. For fifteen years Dr. Bacon has been one of the most active and useful ministers in the Presbyterian Church. In his own Presbytery he has exercised without designing it episcopal functions, for the churche were continually coming to him for advice, which was 16mo. Illustrated. Price ... always to the purpose. Undoubtedly his good sense and Christian activity are needed, and will be of great use in the Congregational church of Terre Haute, Ind., to which he is going; but his loss to the Synod, to the Presbytery, and the Church at large, in his own city, will be deeply felt. The Woman's Board of Missions held their annual

meeting at the same time. It was said to have been a meeting of deep spiritual interest, and so, necessarily, The next meeting of Synod is appointed in Toledo, at

the First church (Dr. Williams pastor). If it shall find a moderator as self-possessed and courteous as Dr. L. I. Drake, it will be content.

SYNOD OF MICHIGAN

There was a large attendance at the forty-seventh annual meeting of this body, held in Detroit, from Oct. 11th to 15th. Rev. Agustus Marsh of Cadillac preached than the home field with a sound ministry, were the opening sermon. Rev. G. P. Tindall was chosen among the doubtful experiences of our American moderator. Hon. W. J. Baxter read the report of the We would like to hear the testimony of Committee on Benevolence, showing that of the six some of the fathers in the pastoral work, through | Presbyteries, Detroit had given \$10,117.56 (members, that most effective advocate and promoter of re- 5,452); Grand Rapids \$1,576.80 (members, 1,536); Kalvivals for the last half-century, The Evangelist. amazoo, \$8,070.68 (members, 2,121); Lansing, \$1,440.85 (members, 1,962); Monroe, \$1,779.17 (members, 2.487); Saginaw, \$2,139.11 (members, 2,503). Total contributions \$19.124, members 16.061. This makes an average per member for the various Presbyteries: Detroit, \$1.86; Grand Rapids, \$1.03; Kalamazoo, 98 cents; Lansing, 73 cents; Monroe, 72 cents; Saginaw, 85 cents. Of UNUSUAL EXTENT these churches twelve have contributed an average of over \$2; twenty-four, more than \$1; ninety-three, less than \$1, but something; thirty-seven, nothing.

Foreign Missions were considered through the entire ssions; Rev. Thomas Gordon reading a paper on "Hindrances Within the Church": Rev. James F. Dickie one on "Reflex Influence of Missions"; Rev. E. P. Johnson an address on "Wonderful Openings in the Mission Field"; Rev. E. B. Mason on "Missions a Sucess"; the moderator and Dr. F. F. Ellinwood making addresses on the general topic.

Two sessions were likewise devoted to Home Misbath-school Secretary, making an address on "The Supreme Need of the Sunday-school Work," and Rev Theodore D. Marsh, Synodical Missionary, on "The Field in Michigan." Mr. Marsh said that within ten years nearly 500,000 people have taken possession of ne great north woods, and there is not one Presbyterian church for 10,000 people. In this the Presbyterians are behind the Congregationalists. Rev. George D. Baker, D.D., reported that the 165 churches and 16,000 members gave last year \$10,308 to Home Missions. The average contribution per member is about sixty cents.

This was followed by a stirring address from Rev. Dr

Missions were also held by the ladies. Dr. I. N. Sprague reported \$669.66 given last year to the Board of Publication, one hundred and eleven churches giving nothing. A committee on temperance was appointed. The Freedmen, last year, received om this Synod; Ministerial Relief, \$944; and there had been eleven applications for aid. The cause mentos, etc., will be fully appreciated and made of Church Erection received \$259 from twenty-six churches, while the Board had granted \$2,300 to four The Society is yet without an income for cur- churches in the same time. Five-sixths of the churches rent expenses. Funds are provided for building, gave nothing to this object through the Board of Home Missions, although doing much otherwise for that wor Jones, Charles H. Foote, and the aged Noah M. Wells died during the year. Dr. A. T. Pierson reported that \$16,967 had been raised among the churches to have the debt hanging over Kalamazoo's Female Seminary re-

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY.

moved. Synod meets next year in Ionia.

The Synod of Michigan at Detroit, the Synod of Toledo at Lima, and the Synod of Western New York at Buffalo, each at their recent annual meetings, passed nanimously the following, viz: Having heard Rev. J. Chester in behalf of Lincoln

niversty, Resolved, That we approve the object and work of incoln University, and recognizing in it a most effi-cient means of educating and evangelizing the colored ace, both in this country and in Africa, do therefore most heartily commend it to the sympathy and liberali-ty of our Church, and the Rev. J. Chester, its authoriz-ed agent, to the confidence of our people." See the advertisement of the above institution in another part of this paper. J. CHESTER, Agent.

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Cash Assets, - - \$6,390,233 89

SUMMARY OF ASSETS. Cash in Banks..... Bonds and Mortgages, being first lien on Real Estate worth \$4,114,-

...1,859,998 00 Bank and Hailroad Stocks 339,576 Ma State and Municipal Bonds...... 191,350 00 Loans on Stocks, payable on demand (market value, \$9 6,896,49).. 653,950 06 Interest due, 1st July, 1880...... 83,310 47 Balance in hands of Agents...... 143,103 05 Real Estate..... Premiums due and uncollected on 66,103 16 Policies issued at this office...... 8,439 88

Total......86,390,343 89 CHAS. J. MARTIN, President.

J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary. HANUVER

Fire Insurance Company,

181 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Cash Capital, - - - - \$500,000 00
Outstanding Liabilities, - 82,833 43
Re-insurance Reserve, - 428,819 63
Net Surplus, - - - - 730,285 27

Total Assets, July 1, 1880, - \$1,741,941 33 Agencies in all the principal cities and towns in the Uni B. S. WALCOTT, President.

I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary. CHAS. L. ROE. Assistant Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA

Fire Insurance Company, No. 510 Walnut St., Philadelphia. Capital, - - - - - - - - \$400,000 00 Liabilities, - - - - - - - - 804,068 88 Surplus. - - - - - - - - - 807,073 23

WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. JOHN L. THOMSON, Ass't Secretary CONTINENTAL

Total Assets, - - - - - \$2,011,112 11

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1880.

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7. Farmer's Department. Health Paragraphs. Scientific and Reful. The Household. One thing and another. Letter from Chicago. A Model Meeting of Synod. Current Events. Money and Business. Markets.

OUR ESTABLISHMENT.

This is the term by which Englishmen designate the Church established by law and sup- sponsibilities that rest upon our citizens. Re- tal Europe. ported by the State. We have nothing in this sponsibility and privilege balance each other country corresponding to such an Establish-Our great religious denominations (and the lit- expressed in the phrase-intelligent Christian tle ones as well) have made no efforts to alter citizenship. or transgress these well-settled relations with the State. For the building of their churches, for the endowment of their schools and col-

it shall be in all time to come. But there is one notable exception springing up silently, and yet with rapidly-increasing politics. Of course it uses its power to extend and deepen its foundations, till it shall become money from their own pockets for the support of similar institutions, are well aware, these institutions do not flourish but at large cost, and the wonder is where the money comes from to carry on this vast machinery of benevolence. Can it be that our Roman Catholic fellow-citizens, whose names are so familiar and conspicnous over the doors of the corner-saloons and drinking-places, are vet so much more able and willing to build churches, schoolhouses, and asylums for the unfortunate, than their

Protestant neighbors? The mystery is not cleared up until the proceedings, the records and votes of our city legislators, our aldermen and heads of departments, are examined, and then the matter be- of candidates, and wise men may come to differcomes plain, and we see how "Our Establish- ent conclusions as to revenue laws and civil ment" is supported by the public and common | service reform and the treatment of the South. treasury of the people. We might go into par- But there is no difference of opinion as to the ticulars and show the rise and progress of this | importance of having the Government wisely now close pecuniary relation for a series of and honorably administered, of electing good years. So constant and regular has this de- and capable men to office, of preserving the pendence come to be, that during the last ten purity of the ballot-box and the public honor, years the Roman Catholic Church has received of making the Government the instrument of for its churches and their related institutions righteousness and the ally of intelligence and about SIX MILLIONS OF DOLLARS of the public mo- virtue. Parties will not dare to do wrong when ney, and more than half as much more in the | Christian citizens stand guard over the liberties shape of city real estate, whereon to erect and morals of the community, ready to smite churches and other institutions. And it is with a bolt any party that proposes to do estimated that this single religious denomination is now drawing from the public treasury lance" that is the price, not only of liberty, at the rate of \$700,000 annually! When it is but of all that makes liberty precious and a taken into consideration that nine-tenths of country sacred. Let there be a vigorous and the taxes of the city are paid by Protestants, active and determined Christian sentiment in or at least by those who are not Catholics, the America against every kind of partisan obliquithis single sect among us is readily seen.

the active perpetrators of the injustice waxing and scandals in public life would almost inbolder in their presumption. Heretofore it has stantly cease. Let an army of intelligent Chrisbeen thought prudent to use Protestants, at tian citizens stand guard over the ballot-box, least as figure-heads, in our local politics, in and the suffrages of the people will enact right order to disguise a little the real condition of eousness and choose rulers of whom we may things. But now even this disguise is thrown have reason to be proud. off, and by the nomination of that doubtless respectable Irishman, Mr. William R. Grace, for Mayor, Mr. John Kelly being still Comptroller. and a majority of the Board of Aldermen of the ed to us for our chief officers only Irishmen of New York, founded by our sturdy Protestant ancestry and yet chiefly in their hands as regards its wealth and enterprise.

If acts go for anything (and they speak louded, it would have New York under a single religious denomination, placing or continuing over us a Roman Catholic Mayor, a Roman Catholic Comptroller, a Roman Catholic Board of Aldermen, and as a result of the same influence and tributary to it, will be a Board of Apportionment, to dispense all the public money, a Sinking Fund, a Board of Street Opening, and the control of the property, the taxation, legisla-

tion, education, and police of the city! izens, if this thing has not gone far enough? than 1,500 societies there, with a membership Is it not time to give attention to our munici- of full 600,000, and a capital employed in busipal affairs, and wipe away the disgrace which ness of more than \$30,000,000, earning an annual so threatens the common welfare of our city, net profit of \$9,000,000. An attempt to form one our public schools, and other cherished institu-Catholic Church, and relegate our Irish fellow- for home this week. Just on his departure many

sumption was rebuked.

OUR POLITICAL DUTIES.

This is the last week before the Presidential For mere party organizations we care but litbers of it-for citizens are the body of the that is before us.

everywhere. A Russian has but one duty to ment, at least in theory. It is our boast that the State-obedience. Americans have a thouthe support of religion is entirely voluntary. sand duties, and they are all summed up and

Within a few years there have been great and growing complaints of our politics, and people have boldly declared that, after all, universal leges and theological seminaries, they look to suffrage is a failure, on account of the corruptheir own people, and not at all to the public tion in municipal affairs, and the scandals in treasury. This is as it should be, and as, we our public life. It is worth the while to ask firmly believe, the intelligent people mean that what other country is free from dishonesty and delinquency on the part of officials, and crimes in high places? Is any form of government free from imperfections? The difficulties we visibility and power. We refer, of course, to complain of are not inherent in the system, the Roman Catholic Church, especially here in but incident to its operation; and they result New York. It is not yet quite a State Estab- very largely from the neglect, the indifference, lishment, but it is almost a City Establish- the recreancy to great public trusts, on the ment. It has gradually acquired such place part of Christian citizens. Were every Chrisand power that it may be said to rule our city | tian man in the United States to carry his intelligence and conscience as scrupulously and itself more and more, to increase its resources, energetically into public affairs, as he carries them into his domestic and private concerns, so firmly established that it cannot be moved. the scandals and corruptions we complain of The growth not only of its churches, but of its | would immediately disappear. The government institutions of every kind, has been truly mar- cannot be expected to be better than the men vellous. It has built church schools to com- who make it. Evils will exist so long as Chrispete with our well-appointed public schools. | tian citizens tolerate them in silence. Parties It has acquired squares of land in the most will be corrupt until an universal and active eligible and expensive portions of the city for Christian sentiment flashes its indignant reits cathedrals and churches, some of which are buke in lightning shocks at the ballot-box. In being erected with strength enough to endure a this country there has grown up a powerful siege, and has taken the lead in all the round class of professional politicians, who relieve of charitable institutions. It takes under its the people of their duties, and take the whole patronage juvenile asylums and reformatories; business of managing affairs out of their hands. so that out of the number not only of children, And in too many instances the people have sucbut even of young criminals, it may swell the cumbed to the dictation of the politicians and ranks of its future supporters and defenders. allowed themselves to be played with and play- of their name and cause in San Francisco, He has undertaken to write a monograph on As Protestants who are in the habit of taking ed upon, like automatons; and this virtual sur- through the notorious Dr. I.S. Kalloch and his Anglo-Saxon Britain for the series projected by State and National politics into the hands of professional politicians is at the bottom of all to misrulers.

Standing on the eve of a Presidential election, in which the interests and welfare of fifty millions of people are more or less involved, every Christian citizen has a responsibility of the gravest order to discharge. It is not a question of party, of name, of associations and preferences; it is a question of country, of human welfare and progress, of morals and religion. Good men may differ as to the merits injustice of this annual levy for the benefit of ty, of unfaithfulness to official trusts, of immoral legislation, of pilfering from the people or pan-And yet it bids fair to go on without remedy, dering to the prejudices of classes and cliques,

Every Christian citizen ought not only to vote intelligently and conscientiously himself, but to encourage others to do likewise, and contribute what he can to an intelligent compre same country and faith, we actually have offer- hension of the real issues that are involved in every election. Henry Wilson used to say it is AND CATHOLICS. All this here in the great city the business of legislators to enact public opinion: but it is the business of Christian citizens to make public opinion; and if the government fails to do right, it is the fault of those who should have educated a public sentiment that er than words), so far as this party is concern- Congresses and Presidents would not dare to disobey. And never had the people a better opportunity for making their voices heard and their opinions felt and respected than in the approaching election.

Mr. Thomas Hughes last week addressed a meeting in this city respecting the cooperative movement in England. The success of cooperative stores in the United States has not been flattering, but in Great Britain it has been re-We ask Protestants, and all fair-minded cit- markable. We are told that there are more or more of these societies is now under way in tions? In short, let us disestablish the Roman New York. We observe that Mr. Hughes sails citizens to their fair share—and that only—of friends, new and old, met him, at the invitation throughout the whole world, that they may influence and office. It is high time their pre- of Dr. Lyman Abbott, at the rooms of "The protect the Catholic religion in the East. There Christian Union."

THE COLOGNE CATHEDRAL.

The completion of the great Cathedral at Coelection. On Tuesday of next week the Amer-logne is an event of interest, at least to all who | Dr. Arthur Mitchell. He has done a grand | Paul's River, some fifteen miles from Monroican people will be called upon to exercise the have travelled abroad. It is the largest cathe- work in that parish and in the city during a via, the capital of the republic of Liberia. highest right of freemen, in the choice of their dral in Europe, being over five hundred feet dozen years past, and the departure of so good national rulers. This is not a duty to be light- long, and one of the finest pieces of Gothic ar- and able a man is rightly regarded as a matter ly regarded, but to be performed "soberly, dis-chitecture in the world. Begun in 1249, it rep-to be regretted. Dr. Patterson has already creetly, and in the fear of God." In making resents what are sometimes called the Ages of given expression to this feeling, which is shared it the text for a few thoughts, it is not to sound Faith. But with all the zeal of that time the by all Dr. Mitchell's co-presbyters, and many a rallying cry for any party or any candidate. progress of such a vast structure was slow. It friends beyond the immediate limits of his the problem of the civilization of that land a tle; but for principles, for justice and right | that the choir was ready for consecration; and | respondent "Clement"—Dr. Noyes—elsewhere | greatest importance. They believe that the eousness carried out in the relations of soci- it was 1509 (two hundred and sixty years from refers to the matter and to the appropriate acety, and for honest men and pure men, as the the beginning) when the north and south aisles tion of Presbytery. best exponents of sound principles, we care a were carried to the top of the capitals. Then great deal. Do we reflect enough on the duties came troublous times. The vast interior was that we owe to society, to the State as mem- covered with a wooden roof, and the work was stopped.

State? We, as individuals, form a part of that | It was more than three centuries after, in popular opinion and popular will which in a 1830, that Frederick William III. resumed the government like ours is the source of all polit- work that was begun by the Emperor Frederick ical power. Let us take this as "the lesson of II., and it has been carried forward by his sucthe day." Perhaps a little sober thought will cessor. An element of national pride has enbetter fit us for the practical duty of the week | tered into the enterprise. Plans that were too costly for any Catholic exchequer have been No other people on the globe have so many readopted. Artistic designs which had been privileges as the Americans. The election of given over as impossible have been carried officers of all grades, from School Trustees to out. And here comes the most notable feature President, is only one of the prerogatives pos- of this completion, that it has been wrought by sessed by our people. In choosing their offi- Protestant hands! Modern Germany is not tics and Beligion. San Francisco, past and present. cers, they determine the general policy of the Catholic. The venerable Emperor and Biscountry; they express their opinion upon dis- marck are opposed to Rome, and their interest tinctive measures; they decide the moral char- in the work has been antagonized by the Pope acter of legislation and the government. In and the chief Catholic dignitaries in Germany no other country in the world does public opin- who have looked with suspicion on the efforts ion bear so directly upon the acts of govern- of the secular authorities who have spent over ment and doings of parties, as here, because four and a half millions of dollars upon it withthe government stands in awe of the majesty in a half century. The chief Catholic elergy, of the people, and parties dare not offend citi- and nobles, and the Papal curia refused to take zens who vote. That taxes are lighter here part in the solemnization at its completion. are cordially invited to attend these meetings, than elsewhere; that there is more personal And thus it stands, the most massive and imfreedom, more respect for the rights of prop- posing structure of the kind in Europe, a monerty, more done for education and the general ument of Catholic failure and of Protestant and welfare, than in any other country; that Amer- secular energy, the vicissitudes of six hundred ica to-day takes the lead of nations in the line and thirty years registered in its fortunes, the of progress—is the result of the principles and dream of a forgotten architect of the Middle given at nearly \$20,000, of which sum \$6,500 institutions on which American society is found- | Ages realized to celebrate the power and glory ed. And these great privileges indicate the re- of a reunited Germany at the head of Continen-

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Rev. E. B. Sherwood of St. Joseph, Mo., writes us of progress under his eye and hand in that quarter: "We are advancing in our work in Platte Presbytery. I go to Mercer county to organize the First Presbyterian church in it on the 17th of November. Two other points are opening up in that county. Three others are in Harrison county one in Worth county, two in Nodaway county one in Holt county, and one in Atchison coun ty. These points have been recently develop ed by the construction of four new railroads through the northern part of our Presbytery. At the meeting of our Synod in Kansas City on the 12th inst., the presence of the Holy Spirit was marked, and measures were inaugurated to move in to and up to the work that God is making ready to our hands." It is a good sign when a Synod thus gives itself to helping forward the Home work on its immediate field. And now, if ever, this work of the churches must be set forward in every State and county the country over. Let ministers, elders, lead ers, men or women, not consider the obstacles in the way until they are discouraged, but set about doing "the next thing," and then the next. And the way to do a thing is not this or that man's way, but your own way. That is the way God will bless, if the work is only entered upon and completed in a spirit of trust and dependence upon Him; and when once this temper and activity become diffused, we have a revival, and a better than commercial prosperity sets in.

Several of our sturdy Baptist contemporaries churches had declined to send delegates, a protion into the hands of those who uphold Kalloch and his friends. Obviously things cannot literature will also be copiously quoted. reach a much worse pass, or ought not to, before they begin to mend. We should say that a trifle of Presbyterial power might be used

with wholesome effect. Apropos of their National Council about to meet in St. Louis, we observe that the Congregational Association of this State, which has just closed its yearly sessions at Poughkeepsie, approved by formal resolution of this representative triennial gathering of the denomination. It contains (if we might say it without creating a panic in the ranks of our thing better than frivolity. It is in the writer's Independent brethren) the seed, the small germ, of a General Assembly. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and Dr. Edward Beecher are delegates from the New York and Brooklyn Association.

At a meeting of the Bowdoin College Board. just held at Brunswick, Me., an additional gift Language and Literature." A gift of \$50,000 great door of the venerable Notre Dame; and from Mrs. Valeria G. Stone was accepted and appropriated to the foundation of the "Stone dral which contains the relies of the effigies Professorship of Intellectual and Moral Philos- of the kings of France for many a generation, ophy." A gift of \$20,000 by Mrs. Stone, for the I found the three words of dread to monarchs purpose of completing Memorial Hall, was also high over the ancient porch. Of course they accepted.

The Cumberland Presbyterians, having been refused admission to the Pan-Presbyterian Council in Philadelphia, are minded now to pay no more attention to the Alliance, and not to send delegates to the Council at Belfast, Ireland. Please take no rash action, brethren. such as you will be sorry for when the Council ssembles eight years hence in New York or Chicago, and you come to hear them sing "All Ages." "On Greenland's icy mountains." rounding off their sessions with the long-metre doxology.

The Inter-Seminary Missionary Convention at New Brunswick last week proved an occasion of great interest to the young men in our theological seminaries, and we trust it will bear good fruit in the future. As will be seen by the report elsewhere, it is to be repeated from time to time. The addresses were all that could be desired, and the singing was a special feature-the whole Convention, on occasion, soaring on wings of praise. For some reason-possibly oversight on the part of the United Presbyterian brethren - the Council compilation of safe and sound psalms was not forwarded from Philadelphia.

The Pope has issued an encyclical placing Cyril and Methody on the list of saints, and appointing them a day on the calendar, in recognition of what they did among the Slavs. He directs that they be prayed to and invoked is some hope for Turkey yet.

church of Chicago on the loss of their pastor, was not until 1322 (seventy-three years later) charge, as well as by his late people. Our cor-

> We greatly regret to learn that our friend James L. Graham, Esq., is laid upon a bed of pain by reason of an accident on Saturday last. Recently in attendance upon Synod at Peekskill, he was crossing a down-town street on his way to our office with a message from Mrs. Graham (the esteemed and beloved President of the Ladies' Board), when he was suddenly approached at the turn of a street by a loaded dray, and although very active for his seventysix years, he was unable to save himself from harm. The pole struck his chest, fracturing a Providentially his hat remained on, thus shielding his head as it struck the curb. We unite with the many friends of General Graham, in thankfulness that the encounter was not more serious. As it is, he must needs forego his active habits for some time to come.

The devotional meetings of the "Ladies' Christian Union" will be resumed for the season, on Wednesday morning next, at eleven o'clock, in the parlors of the Broadway Tabernacle church, Thirty-fourth street, corner of Sixth avenue. Women of all denominations which will be continued during the Winter, and each morning of the Week of Prayer.

The expenses of the Episcopal General Conwere called for by the deputies from California and Oregon. The last item is a pretty large one, but it only comes once in three years.

The able and worthy inaugural address of Dr. D. W. Fisher, President of Hanover College (formerly of Wheeling, Va.), is printed in neat pamphlet form.

LITERARY NOTES.

Hodder & Stoughton announce the Rev. Prof. Fairbairn's "Studies in the Life of Christ." o show the relationship between modern skepticism and revealed religion. It is to be called Ecce Veritas."

The American agent of Macmillan & Co., Mr. bridge University Press.

tion at the late Presbyterian Council, will the Ladies' Synodical Committee consists of the shortly appear as the author of "The Gentle Heart," which will be a second series of "Talking to the Children."

The next volume in "Epochs of Ancient History" will be devoted to Troy. It is written by man's work was left in woman's hands. Mr. S. G. W. Benjamin, and will be published by Charles Scribner's Sons. The same house will soon issue Dean Stanley's "Christian Institutions."

The admirable course of lectures just delivered before the Union Theological Seminary of this city by Prof. Henry Calderwood, D.D., of the University of Edinburgh, on the great theme of "The Relations of Science and Religion," are to be issued in February next by Robert Carter & Brothers.

Mr. Grant Allen is about to make what to gence and perseverance to full completion." render of the whole business of local and adherents; and it is evident that many of the the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. churches on the Pacific Coast feel the same | The work will deal with the purely English el-Recently the First Baptist church in ement in British nationality, and with the our troubles. People have no right to complain Stockton voted to decline to entertain the San share due to English influences as opposed to of misrule so long as they voluntarily submit | Francisco Association, which was to have met | Keltic, Scandinavian, or Norman in existing with them, on the ground that four prominent society. It will discuss the nature, character, and extent of the Teutonic colonization, and cedure which would have thrown the Associa- will describe the history of the race up to the time of the Danish inroads. The Anglo-Saxon

John Swinton's Travels have been issued by Carleton. They are sketchy and not lengthy, being chiefly occupied with the sights, scenes, and material prosperity of Paris. Mr. Swinton is something of a socialist, and is supposed to have sympathized with the Commune. is quite sure that the Republic will not fall back, but is destined to advance in its republicanism. As for Paris, it is "on the way to the millennium"; its "substantiality, comfort, and acceptability" are the results of someeyes "the model city of the world." Turning over his forty-six pages, we come upon this paragraph touching "The Three Ominous Words," viz: "Over the entrance of every cathedral and church in France, as well as over the palaces of kings and emperors, you will find in very large characters the three conjuring words of French democracy-'Liberty, of \$15,000, making a total of \$40,000, from Hen- Equality, Fraternity'-inscribed by order of appointed: Rev. Drs. E. B. Walsworth (the modry Winkley, was accepted and appropriated to the Government. They are over the portals of establish the "Winkley Professorship of Latin the beautiful Madelaine; they are over the even when I went to St. Denis, to the catheare obnoxious to the hierarchy and the priests, and to many of the laity who pass under them on the way to the service; but the State, which pensions religion, insists that the Church shall ecognize the basis of its authority."

to the Editor of The Evangelis

Writers are too apt to trouble themselves and editors bout small and almost unavoidable typographical errors. Intelligent readers usually correct these for themselves, with the aid of the context. Of the few hail the power of Jesus' name," "Rock of which appear in the report of my paper, which you did me the honor to publish in THE EVANGELIST of Oct. 21, I beg to correct one. I am made to say that "artistic life and enjoyment cannot, as such, be higher than physical." That proposition, I should not like to be called on to defend. The last word in the sentence quoted should be "psychical," not "physical." Re-JOHN DEWITT. spectfully yours,

DAUGHTER OF DR. GARNET GOING TO AFRICA.

Mrs. Mary H. Garnet Barboza, the daughter of the Rev. Henry Highland Garnet of this city, expects to sail for Africa on the 5th of November with her family, consisting of her establishing and teaching a school for the education of girls in the several branches of common school education, and those pertaining to civilized and Christian life.

Mrs. Barboza is a member of Shiloh Presbyterian church, of which her father has so long been the honored pastor. She is a well trained and cultivated teacher, having had much experience in this chosen department of labor. She will go out to Africa under the auspices of od adjourned to meet next year, if at that time it "The Ladies' Board of Missions of the Presby- shall have a separate existence, in Batavia. terian Church," who have the supervision and

We sincerely sympathize with the First control of this important mission enterprise. The destination of the mission is on the St.

> The Rev. Dr. E. W. Blyden, ex-President Payne, and Senator J. J. Ross, who recently visited this country, hail this project of the Ladies' Board with great delight, and agree with the best friends of Africa who have made careful study, that this movement is of the proposed work begins at the bottom of the people's necessities, and that it will lay a foundation upon which a superstructure may be built that shall be to the praise and the glory of God. When the women of Africa shall be lifted from their degradation and ignorance, and shall be educated in the love and fear of God, then will begin the dawn of the day of redemption of that land, which has been for centuries robbed and peeled.

Contributions towards this work, which are earnestly solicited, may be sent to Mrs. C. P. Hartt, treasurer of the Board, at 23 Centre street. New York.

SYNOD OF WESTERN NEW YORK.

The meeting at Buffalo was well attended (eightyone ministers, fifty elders, and eleven correspondng members-total, 143), an unusual amount of business was carefully transacted, and the strictly religious exercises were of a superior order, imparting a spiritual tone to the body and most of the proceedings. The chairmen of the most important committees had been appointed at the previous meeting, and the advantages of this new arrangement appeared in the superior reports that were presented, some of which were not inferior to the best made at the General Assembly. Not a single Secretary of any of the Boards was present though Dr. Allison, Gov. Pinney, and Rev. Joseph Chester spoke some timely words in behalf of the ention still in session in this city, all told, are Freedmen and Lincoln University. This important Institution and its agent, Mr. Chester, were most heartily commended to the sympathy and liberality of our churches. As the missionary work of our women is for Home and Foreign missions, it was recommended to our Sabbathschools to appropriate their four December collections to the Freedmen.

The narrative, prepared by Dr. Nassau, gave concise yet full statement of the condition and work of each Presbytery, and on the whole presented a gratifying view of the situation. Referring to the case of Rev. E. P. Adams, the committee report: "It is but simple justice to say that Dr. Hitchens, of London, has written a work for their wise and fearless conduct of this perplexing case, from its brotherly beginning to its just conclusion, the Presbytery of Buffalo deserve the approval of Synod."

The Ladies' Synodical Missionary Committee re G. E. Brett, has published a full catalogue of ported in detail their receipts for the past year, the publications of that house, including those the total amounting to \$15,210.99. Whereupon in of the Oxford Clarendon Press and the Cam- | was voted "that Synod has heard with the greatest pleasure their report, and hereby express its Dr. Alexander MacLeod, whose paper on gratification at the success of their work, and bid Children's Services" attracted much attenthem Godspeed in its further prosecution." As presidents of the presbyterial societies, it was judged best by Synod not to interfere with their business, and so no appointment was made by them of a committee for the coming year. Wo-

> After an able and earnest discussion of the importance of consummating the effort inaugurated last year, of fully endowing Hamilton College, and bringing it into organic connection with the Pres byterian Church, by Drs. N. W. Goertner, C. E. Robinson, T. Ralston Smith, and others, the Synod continued the committee before appointed, filling the vacancy upon it-by the removal of Dr. Wolcott Calkius—by the appointment of Dr. T. Ralston Smith, and declaring that it "expects the committee to pursue the object contemplated with dili-

> Rev. A. M. Stowe was heard in behalf of Au Theological Seminary, followed by Dr. A. T. Chester, and in view of the pressing need of the Institution of financial assistance, both for the salaries of the professors and to furnish a contingent fund. the Seminary was earnestly commended to the gen erosity of the churches, until ample provision is made for it, "to do thoroughly and successfully the grand work for which, by the ability of its Faculty, it is eminently fitted,'

By recommendation of the Committee on Church Erection, Louis Chapin chairman, it was voted to request that Board "hereafter to publish in The Record, monthly reports of the names of churches to which they appropriate aid, stating the amount of each appropriation, and locality of the church to which it is made."

"Hearty sympathy" was expressed with the overtures sent down by the last Assembly to the Presbyteries, looking to the reorganization of the Synods, deeming them "worthy of the most earnest and thorough consideration of the Presbyte-

A petition was received from 119 members of the congregation in Olean, concurred in by the Presbytery of Genesee Valley, for the appointment of a commission clothed with full powers to inquire into the causes of existing difficulties in that congregation, and to decide all questions involved in the effort to remove them-if possible, to restore harmony to that long distracted church. The pe tion, after a patient hearing of parties, was favorably considered, and the following persons were erator), A. T. Chester, Levi Parsons, S. M. Campbell, T. Ralston Smith, J. E. Nassau, and J. R. Page, and elders Hon. Joseph H. Plumb (West- Richard Francis, settled at Cambridge in 1636. field), Hon. T. T. Flagler (Lockport), Hon. J. H.

Loomis (Attica) and S. N. Clement, Esq. (Buffalo). Exception was taken to the recent action of the Presbytery of Rochester appointing two of its members in Chili, South America, as a commission to ordain ministers and administer discipline, as at variance with a Deliverance of the General Assembly of 1871.

Dr. A. T. Chester, from a committee appointed to draft a minute, reported the following, which

"The Synod of Western New York is called to mourn the loss during the past year of one of its oldest and most beloved members, the Rev. William C. Wisner, for many years pastor of the church in Lockport. We can-not forget his genial presence at our meetings, his earnest defence of our doctrines and usages, and his warm-hearted appeals for a more spiritual life. We re-member his laborious and successful career as pastor and preacher, and his wonderful tact in dealing with private cases requiring consolation or discipline. We know how his heart was drawn out to the courts of the Church from the lowest to the highest, and how true he was to all the interests and claims of the Church of his choice. We remember that he was the moderator of this Synod, appointed by General Assembly to preside at the time of its formation ten years ago. We recall his constant and able efforts to promote its welfare in all these following years. We recall his sweet life in those years of his failing strength while he was learner by the precious promises he had so faither the precious promises the procious promises the precious promises the precious promises the precious promises the procious promises ing the value of the precious promises he had so faithfully preached to his people. While we give him up with reluctance and mourn for him as for a beloved father, we thank God that he was spared to us so long and has left behind him such pleasant memories and such precious examples." such precious examples.

The following were appointed chairmen of comhusband and four children, for the purpose of mittees for next year: Place of meeting-Rev. in Williams, where he graduated with high honors Levi Parsons; Foreign Missions-Rev. J. E. Kit- in 1821. He had already taught a school in this tredge; Home Missions-Rev. J. S. Bacon; Education-Rev. D. D. McColl: Publication-Rev. Ben jamin Parsons; Ministerial Relief-Rev. T. Stillman; Church Erection-Rev. J. W. Simpson; Systematic Beneficence-Rev. T. Ralston Smith: Freedmen-Rev. J. E. Tinker.

After a hearty vote of thanks for kindness ex-

INTER-SEMINARY MISSIONARY CONVENTION

On Thursday afternoon, Oct. 21st, there was ssemblage in New Brunswick, N. J., which in object and composition is without precedent in o ountry. Its object was the increase of interin missions, Home and Foreign. It was compo ed of delegates and representatives to the num of two hundred and forty, from no less than thir theological seminaries of the United States. originated in a common feeling among the semin ries, first expressed by Hartford and Princeton, the need of greater unity and sympathy in missio ary work. A preliminary meeting was held Apr 9th in New York city, at which the present conve tion was determined upon. It was planned will hope and fear. Its present success has realize the one, and dispelled the other.

The words of welcome were given by Dr. Wood bridge of New Brunswick. It was not the form greeting of the world, but the salutation of the apostles. Dr. William M. Taylor gave the intro ductory address, on the benefits which the Churc at home has derived from missions. Of him v always expect and receive good things, and h spoke with enthusiasm and power, and took th ground that the work is but begun. We have mis taken the dawn of morning for the twilight of evening. He scattered to the four winds the ide that in mission work charity begins at home. Dr

L. M. Vernon of Rome, Italy, followed, giving some very interesting facts and experiences of his nine years' work in that city. It cheered every heart to know that in sight of the Coliseum, the arches of Titus and Constantine, church spices are now rising which are to be the monuments Rome's future greatness. Dr. A. T. Pierson o Detroit gave a most graphic and comprehensive picture of the extent of the mission field, its present condition, and its needs. Few present will soon forget the interest and thrill of the momen when at the close of his address, grasping the hand of the chairman, and using him as a representation tive, he asked all the young men to pledge him that they would be true to their own best convictions in giving answer to his individual appeal to

The devotional exercises which preceded almost every session, were permeated by the presence and power of the Holy Spirit. The singing of so many male voices would on any occasion have been inspiring, but when to this you add the singing of those grand old missionary hymns whose words and music call forth so many memories, you have a volume of song which thrills as it rolls

Friday morning and afternoon were taken up by the reading of papers by students of different seminaries. All were so good that there is no need to specialize. After the reading, time was given for discussion. These interchanges served to bring out the general interest in missions felt by all the delegates. Drs. Hodge, Spear, and Haydn participated n the afternoon discussion, and thus was brought into striking contrast the ripeness and onservatism of experience, with the restiveness and enthusiasm of youth.

On Friday evening Dr. H. M. Scudder spoke on pastoral responsibility to missions. Twenty years earnest missionary work had but served to increase his interest in the subject, and gave him a ready hearing from the audience. His description of the minister not interested in missions called forth hearty applause. He said so many good things, and was so very interesting, that some felt there was nothing left to be said. But it was left to Rev. Edward Judson of Orange to show to the contrary. How may a pastor interest his people in missions? was the topic of his discourse. The first requisite was that the pastor himself be interested in missions. Water does not rise higher than its source. Having then interested himself. he may readily interest others. He gave some of the methods by which he succeeded in getting his people interested and at work. We often hear how things ought to be done, but not so often how they really are done. These leaves from an active pastor's own experience were very profitable to the students. And let me add here that these addresses, as well as the others, are to be published by the "Gospel in all Lands," so that those who did not hear them may read them.

The papers of Saturday, read by the young men. were very good, and called forth discussion as those on Friday. Like a table crowded with luxuries, one could but taste of each.

All felt that the event of Saturday was the organization for another year. It was decided to hold another convention, but the exact date and place were left to a committee. During the busiess of the afternoon, Rev. Narayan Sheshadri of India sat upon the platform. At its close he was called upon, and addressed the Convention in a

very happy manner. What good will come of this gathering, some may ask. Much every way. Some of the men there will go to the Home field, others to the For eign, others still will remain nearer home; but all have carried away impressions never to be forgotten, and they will be sure to impart their enthusiasm to others. If three young men at Williamstown could start the American missionary movement, what may we not expect from the two hundred and forty earnest participants in this Conven-

RECENT DEATHS.

H. T. M.

tion?

The week past counts several well known names n its death-roll. Among women is Lydia Maria Child, who passed away at her home in Medford, Mass., on Wednesday (20th) at the ripe age of seventy-eight. She was of an old New England family of respectability, the founder of which, Mr. Her early opportunities of instruction were limited to attendance at the public schools in her native town, supplemented by a year at the academy. From 1825 to 1828 she taught school in Watertown Her first attempt at writing began about this time. and she has been given to authorship in various forms ever since, her last considerable work, if we mistake not, being devoted to the presentatio the several great religions of the world, am which she ranked Christianity as entitled place, but nothing more on the score of its d authenticity and special claims and adaptat Her Quaker lineage and love of justice, as i case of Lucretia Mott and other admirable temporary women we might name, made h outspoken opponent of slavery in every fo throughout her long and prominent career. If w mistake not. Mrs. Child was a believer in some of the delusions of modern spiritualism. Chancellor Erastus C. Benedict of the University

of the State of New York, died suddenly of apoplexy at his home in this city on the morning of Friday last (22d), aged nearly eighty-one years. His first American ancestor settled at Jamaica, L. I., and subsequently removed to Norwalk, Ct. Born at Branford in that State, March 19, 1800. the Chancellor was three years old when his father, Rev. Joel T. Benedict, removed to this city, where the son received his early education. In September, 1818, he entered the sophomore class city when only sixteen years of age, and on graduating he took charge of the academy at Johnstown, N. Y. A year later he taught in the Newburg Academy. Meanwhile, after a brief experience in farming, he began the study of law, which he pursued while acting as ar at Williams College during the years 1824-26. He had been adtended, at a late hour on Wednesday evening Syn- mitted to the New York Bar in 1824, and at the close of 1826 opened an office in this city. H soon gave especial attention to admiralty tice, in which branch he was for half a